

PV CLIMATE

PROJECT IDEA NOTE

Community-based Forest Protection and Restoration through Village Forest Management

Mane Sub-district, Pidie District, Aceh Province, Indonesia

Version 5.1
May 2025

Developed by:



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Overview

Project Title:	Community-Based Forest Protection and Restoration through Village Forest Management in Mane Sub-district, Pidie District, Aceh Province, Indonesia
Location:	Pidie-Pidie Jaya District, Aceh Province, Indonesia
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Project Area:	Social Forestry area in Mane sub-district with a total area of 7,939 ha with details: 1. Mane Village Forest 4,620 ha, 2. Lutueng Village Forest 2,271 ha, 3. Blang Dalam Village Forest 1,048 ha Potential project development in social forestry areas within the project region (Pidie-Pidie Jaya District) totalling 50,000 ha.
Project Participants:	The participants of this project are local communities from three village forests located in Mane Sub-district, Pidie District, namely Mane Village Forest, Lutueng Village Forest, and Blang Dalam Village Forest. A total of 9,085 people from 2,341 households will be directly involved and benefit from the project. In the potential project development areas within Pidie and Pidie Jaya Districts, an additional 21,986 people from 5,844 households are expected to be involved in and benefit from the project.
Project Intervention(s):	The main interventions of this project focus on forest protection and restoration within the project areas by: 1. Protection: a. Developing Village Forest Long-Term Management Plans, including RKPS ¹ (Rencana Kelola Perhutanan Sosial) and RKT HD-HA ² (Rencana Kerja Tahunan – Hutan Desa dan Hutan Adat), to guide sustainable forest management. b. Conducting regular patrols and forest monitoring to detect and address illegal logging and other activities that contribute to deforestation and degradation. c. Strengthening the capacity of Village Forest Management Institutions LPHD ³ (Lembaga Pengelola Hutan Desa) through training to enhance forest protection enforcement. d. Promoting alternative livelihoods within KUPS (Kelompok Usaha Perhutanan Sosial), such as sustainable production of Robusta and Liberica coffee and jernang (dragon's blood rattan) , to reduce reliance on forest exploitation. e. Improved agricultural practices to increase productivity on existing farmland, thereby reducing the need to expand agriculture into forested areas.

¹ RKPS is Social Forestry Workplan

² RKT is Annual Workplan

³ LPHD is Village Forest Management Institutions

	<p>2. Restoration:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Implementing assisted natural regeneration, including the planting of native and multipurpose tree species (MPTS), to restore degraded areas and enhance forest cover. 2. Regular monitoring of restoration areas.
Expected Benefits:	<p>The project will deliver benefits across climate, ecosystem, and livelihood sectors. Climate benefits include preventing emissions by protecting forest areas through patrols and monitoring, contributing to both climate change mitigation and Indonesia's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) targets.</p> <p>Ecosystem benefits will be achieved by conserving biodiversity and protecting critical habitats in Pidie and Pidie Jaya. Restoration activities will improve forest health, enhance wildlife habitats, and support water regulation, soil stability, and water quality, benefiting both ecosystems and agricultural lands.</p> <p>Livelihood benefits will come from promoting sustainable income sources, such as coffee and jernang production within KUPS. Agroforestry and improved agricultural practices will boost farm productivity, reduce deforestation pressure, and improve food security. Strengthening the LPHD will empower local communities to sustainably manage their forests and equitably share the benefits.</p>
Methodology:	PV Climate PM001
PIN Version:	5.1
Date Approved:	5/28/25

1 General Information

1.1 Project Interventions

Table 1.1 – Project Interventions

Intervention Type	Project Intervention	Expected Benefits
1. Protection	1.1 Developing Village Forest Long-Term Management Plans, including RKPS and RKT HD-HA to guide sustainable forest management.	Establishes a clear framework and guidelines for forest management, ensuring that activities are conducted in a more efficient and directed manner
	1.2 Conducting regular patrols and forest monitoring 1.2.1 Regular patrols within the village forest. 1.2.2 Biweekly deforestation monitoring using remote sensing, followed by ground verification. 1.2.3 Monitoring of key and endangered species using a combination of patrol, camera traps and acoustic recorders.	1.2.1 Prevents illegal logging, poaching, and other harmful activities, contributing to the protection of forest resources and ecosystem integrity. 1.2.2 Provides early detection of deforestation, enabling quick responses and preventing further forest loss. 1.2.3 Ensures the protection and monitoring of biodiversity, particularly key and endangered species, contributing to ecosystem conservation.
	1.3 Strengthening the capacity of Village Forest Management Institutions (LPHD) through training to enhance forest protection enforcement.	By increasing community capacity, the project aims to establish a strong foundation for addressing livelihood needs, promoting institutional development, and supporting sustainable natural resource management efforts.
	1.4 Promoting alternative livelihoods within KUPS, such as sustainable production of coffee (Robusta, Liberica) and jernang (dragon's blood rattan).	The sustainable production of coffee and jernang offers economic opportunities that improve household incomes, enhancing overall community resilience
	1.5 Improved agricultural practices to increase productivity on existing farmlands, reducing the need for agricultural expansion.	By introducing improved agricultural techniques on farmlands surrounding the village forests, the project aims to increase crop yields and enhance food security. These practices help farmers make better use of existing agricultural lands,

		reducing the pressure to expand farming into forested areas
	1.6 Securing tenure for community-based forest management in proposed project expansion areas.	By securing legal land tenure for communities in the proposed project expansion areas, the project not only empowers local communities to take ownership of forest management but also creates a larger, contiguous landscape under sustainable management. This broader landscape reduces the risk of leakage, as the secured tenure decreases the likelihood of deforestation and degradation
2. Restoration	2.1 Implementing assisted natural regeneration, including planting native and multipurpose tree species (MPTS) to restore degraded areas and enhance forest cover.	Restores degraded lands, enhancing carbon sequestration and improving biodiversity and ecosystem services such as water regulation and soil health.
	2.2 Regular monitoring of restoration areas.	By conducting regular monitoring, it is expected to increase the survival rate of the trees that have been planted. And can know the condition of the tree and the maintenance needed for the tree.

1.2 Project Boundaries

The project will be implemented in three village forests located in Mane sub-district, Pidie district. The project region shows the potential expansion of the project to be implemented in Pidie and Pidie Jaya districts. There are already 8 village forests and 3 customary forests, and there are indicative areas that can be proposed as new social forestry areas.

Table 1.2 Project Boundaries

Location:	Indonesia, Aceh Province			
Project Region(s):	Project Boundaries	Forest (Ha)	Non-forest (Ha)	Total (Ha)
	Project Region (Pidie-Pidie Jaya):			
	1. Conservation Area	1. 3.15	1. 68.83	1. 71.98
	2. Protection Forest	2. 217,098.02	2. 10,401.37	2. 227,499.38
	3. Production Forest	3. 16,266.18	3. 24,428.00	3. 40,694.17
	4. Other land use	4. 10,589.72	4. 132,783.61	4. 143,373.33
	Project Expansion Site:			
	1. VF Mukim Pulo Mesjid, Pidie	1. 18,863.33	1. 302.44	1. 19,165.77
	2. VF Mukim Cubo, Pidie Jaya	2. 2,125.88	2. 95.06	2. 2,220.95
	3. CF Mukim Beungga, Pidie	3. 1,407.50	3. 2,653.84	3. 4,061.34

	4. CF Mukim Kunyet dan Paloh, Pidie	4. 663.71	4. 3,553.46	4. 4,217.17
	5. Indicative area for social forestry	5. 4,090.66	5. 1,640.74	5. 5,731.40
	6. Others Social Forestry	6. 1,645.68	6. 261.89	6. 1,907.58
	Project Area: 1. VF Mukim Lutueng, Mane Sub-district, Pidie	1. 7,073.49	1. 858.51	1. 7,932.00
** VF= Village Forest, CF= Customary Forest				

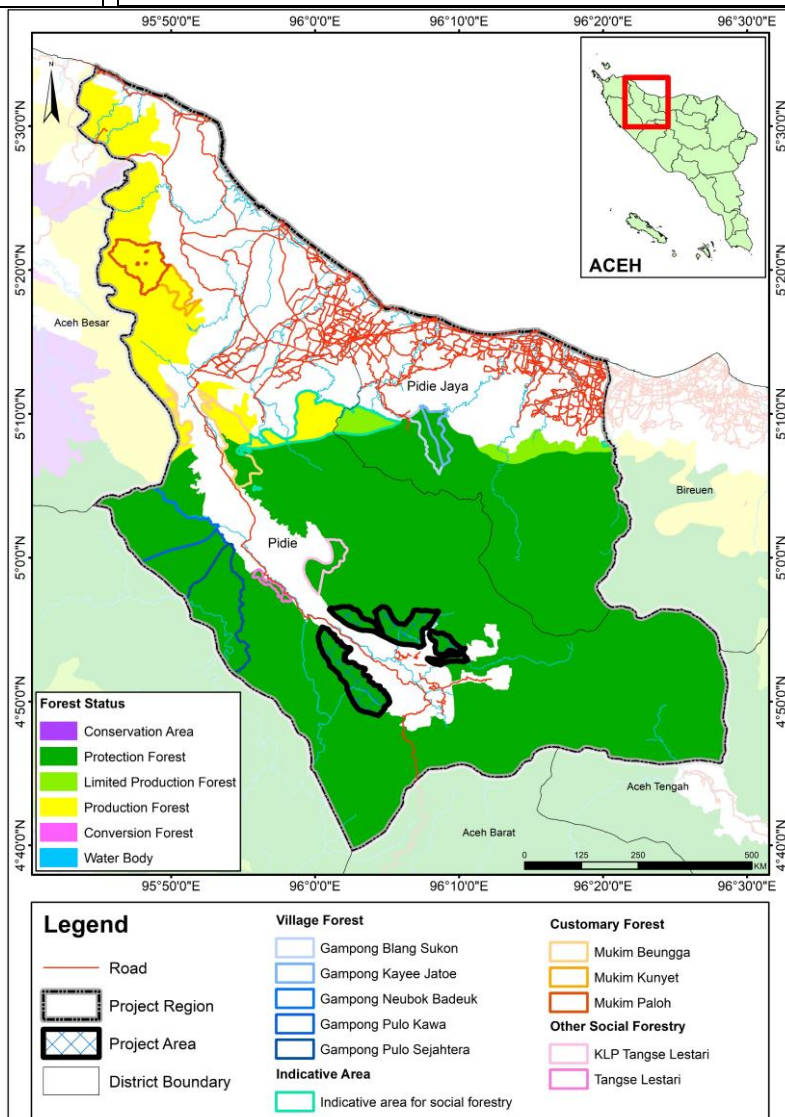


Figure 1. Project Region in Pidie and Pidie Jaya District

Project Area(s):	Project areas at three village forest in Mane Sub-district, Pidie with total area 7,932 Ha.
Protected Areas:	There are no legally designated protected areas within the project area. Legally, there are 7,932.00 ha land that are designated as protection forest (Hutan Lindung, HL) as described above, however, the HL has no management unit that manage those forest. Only the administrative support from the government through KPH. Hence, even if the law enforced, the area might still not be protected as no designated

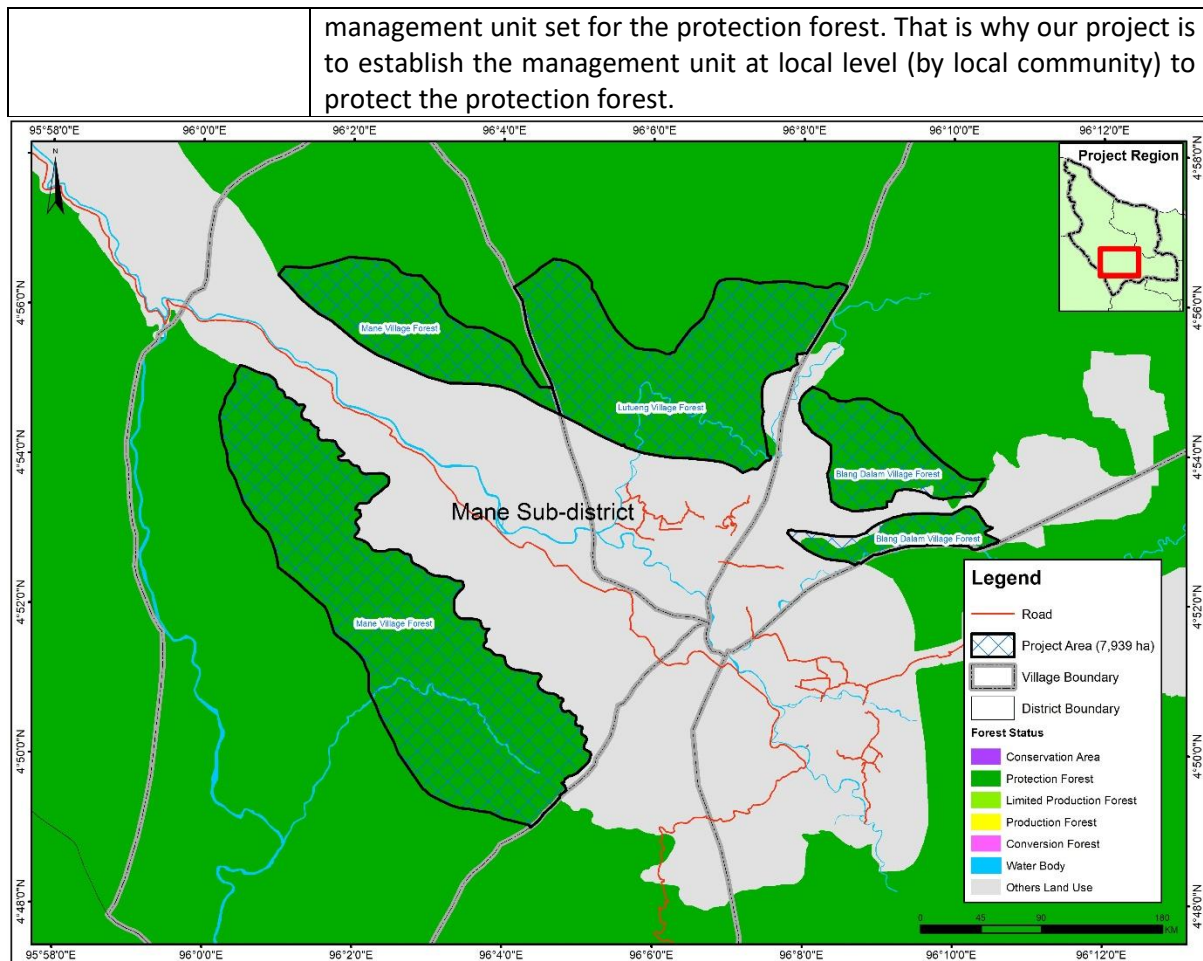


Figure 2. Project Area in Mane Sub-district

1.3 Land and Carbon Rights

FFI has been facilitating communities to secure the tenure under the social forest permit that last 35 years with possible extension. Within the project area there are already three village forest working area licences granted by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry and village forest management rights granted by the Governor of Aceh (Annex 2). The purpose of village forests is to improve community wellbeing through enhancing economic activities such as sustainability of forest products utilisation, community empowerment such as improving community knowledge and skills in forest management, forest conservation and protection, and sustainability of forest management.

The Village Forest Licence grants Village Forest management rights to the communities, to utilise the area, collect non-timber forest products, and utilise environmental services while still prioritising forest sustainability as a source of seeds, a source of water, and a source of germplasm. In addition to the utilisation permit, this permit requires the communities to protect the Village Forest working area from encroachment, shifting cultivation, illegal logging, and forest fires in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.

In the project region, there are already several social forestry areas that have the potential to be part of the project expansion. The project will also propose new social forestry to support community forest management in the project region. This other social forestry will be part of the project

expansion area, which could reduce the risk of leakage and also decrease the potential for deforestation and forest degradation in the project management area.

The ownership of carbon rights according to regulations is owned by the government. However, social forestry schemes could apply for carbon trading through a licensing process in accordance with applicable government regulations. The licensing process must fulfil the requirements, prepare an Emission Reduction Action Plan document, register through the National Registration System (SRN) portal, obtain verification and permission from the Ministry of Environment and Forestry. Village Forests in the project area are currently not registered with the SRN, but will be registered in parallel with the PIN/PDD creation process.

2 Stakeholder Engagement

2.1 Stakeholder Identification

Stakeholder Group	Stakeholder Type	Profile	Impact	Influence	Engagement
Community in Mane Village	Local stakeholder	The communities involved came from Mane Village. The communities in this village forest area are mainly farmers, with a high dependency on land management within the village forest area and buffer zone as their main source of livelihood and economic sustainability.	Project could improve well-being, community economic development, and community engagement, High impact	Project implementation, community participation, High influence	Regular meeting on planning and implementing project
Community in Lutueng Village	Local stakeholder	The communities involved came from Lutueng Village. The communities in this village forest area are mainly farmers, with a high dependency on land management within the village forest area and buffer zone as their main source of livelihood and economic sustainability.	Project could improve well-being, community economic development, and community engagement, High impact	Project implementation, community participation, High influence	Regular meeting on planning and implementing project
Community in Blang Dalam Village	Local stakeholder	The communities involved came from Blang Dalam Village.	Project could improve well-being,	Project implementation,	Regular meeting on planning and

		The communities in this village forest area are mainly farmers, with a high dependency on land management within the village forest area and buffer zone as their main source of livelihood and economic sustainability.	community economic development , and community engagement, High impact	community participation, High influence	implementin g project
Village Forest Management Institution (LPHD) Gunong Teungku Di Mane, Mane Village	Local Stakeholder	The Village Forest Management Agency (LPHD) is an institution formed by the village to manage village forests that have obtained permission from the Ministry of Forestry. LPHD aims to improve community well-being through sustainable forest management, with the active participation of the local community.	Project has an impact on performance achievement on village forest management , High impact	Project planning and implementati on, evaluation and reporting project, High influence	Regular meeting on planning and implementin g project
Village Forest Management Institution (LPHD) Putro Ijo, Lutueng Village	Local Stakeholder	The Village Forest Management Agency (LPHD) is an institution formed by the village to manage village forests that have obtained permission from the Ministry of Forestry. LPHD aims to improve community well-being through sustainable forest management, with the active participation of the local community.	Project has an impact on performance achievement on village forest management , High impact	Project planning and implementati on, evaluation and reporting project, High influence	Regular meeting on planning and implementin g project
Village Forest Management Institution	Local Stakeholder	The Village Forest Management Agency (LPHD) is an	Project has an impact on performance	Project planning and implementati	Regular meeting on planning and

(LPHD) Namuek Pang Malem Blang Raweu, Blang Dalam Village		institution formed by the village to manage village forests that have obtained permission from the Ministry of Forestry. LPHD aims to improve community well-being through sustainable forest management, with the active participation of the local community.	achievement on village forest management , High impact	on, evaluation and reporting project, High influence	implementin g project
Head of sub-district (Camat)	Local stakeholder	The sub-district head (Camat) is a government official at the sub-district level who is responsible for administering governance and serving the community within the sub-district area. The Camat of Mane is tasked with coordinating, facilitating, and implementing various government policies and programs related to administration and development at the Mane sub-district level.	Project has an impact on performance achievement on forest management , High impact	Administratio n, Formal legality, High influence	Regular meetings and providing input on village forest managemen t
Customary Leader (Imum Mukim)	Local stakeholder	The Customary Leader (Imum Mukim) Lutueng of Mane Sub-district plays a role in enforcing customary laws, maintaining social harmony, managing natural resources, and ensuring that policies and decisions align with	Project has an impact on performance achievement, High impact	Customary law holders, Influencing policies/ decisions, High influence	Informal communicati on, and provide technical input related to activities in HD

		local values and traditions. Additionally, the Imum Mukim is responsible for mediating disputes or conflicts within the community, particularly those related to social, economic, or customary issues.			
Head of Village (Mane, Lutueng, and Blang Dalam)	Local stakeholder	The head of village, known as Keuchik in Aceh, plays a role in governing at the village level and is responsible for the well-being of the community. The Keuchik leads the administration of village governance, overseeing policy implementation and providing services to the residents.	Project has an impact on performance achievement, High impact	Activity supervision, activity intervention, Village decision-making, High influence	Coordinate and actively participate in the implementation of activities
Village Representative Council (Tuha Peut/DPR)	Local stakeholder	Tuha Peut in Aceh is the Village Consultative Body, consisting of community leaders who play a crucial role in the village governance system. Tuha Peut serves as an advisory body and collaborates with the Keuchik (village head) in decision-making processes to ensure effective governance and community wellbeing.	Project has an impact on performance achievement, Low impact	Guidance and direction on village policies, Influencing decision-making by the village head, High influence	Coordinate and actively participate in the implementation of activities
Aceh Environment and Forestry	Secondary stakeholder	The Aceh Environment and Forestry Service (DLHK) is a government agency	The project will be implemented according to the annual	Technical capacity building in village forest	Coordination and synchronisation of

Service (DLHK)		responsible for planning, coordinating, and managing activities related to environmental protection and forestry management in Aceh Province. DLHK Aceh has an important role in preserving nature and ensuring the sustainable use of forests in Aceh.	programme plan, High impact	management , High influence	programmes /activities
Forest Management Unit (KPH)	Secondary stakeholder	The Forest Management Unit (KPH) is a regional technical implementation unit under the Aceh Environment and Forestry Service that is responsible for implementing technical and administrative forest management at the grassroots level. The KPH was established to manage and preserve forest areas in accordance with the principles of sustainability and nature conservation.	The project will be implemented according to FMU Management Direction, High impact	Technical capacity building in village forest management , High influence	Coordination and synergy of programmes /activities
Aceh Natural Resource Conservation Agency (BKSDA)	Secondary stakeholder	The Aceh Natural Resources Conservation Agency (BKSDA) is a unit of the Ministry of Forestry in Aceh Province that is mandated to carry out the conservation of natural resources, especially in terms of the protection, preservation, and management of biodiversity. The	The project will be implemented according to wildlife conservation action, High impact	Improved technical capacity in wildlife management , High influence	Coordination and synchronisation of programmes /activities

		Aceh Natural Resources Conservation Agency (BKSDA) has a very important role in protecting and preserving various species of flora and fauna, both those that are endangered and those that have high conservation value, as well as the ecosystems in Aceh.			
Aceh Customary Council (Majelis Adat Aceh)	Secondary stakeholder	The Aceh Customary Council (MAA) is an institution that serves to maintain and preserve the values of customs and traditions of the people of Aceh. The MAA plays an important role in ensuring that Acehnese customs and culture are maintained, safeguarded and respected, both in the daily lives of the Acehnese people and in policy-making processes at the regional and national levels. The Aceh Customary Council also plays an advisory role in matters relating to Aceh's customary and cultural norms, as well as being a bridge between customs and the applicable law.	The project will be implemented according to indigenous peoples' needs, Moderate impact	Oversight of indigenous peoples' lives, Moderate Influence	Coordination of activities
Pidie Environmental Services	Secondary stakeholder	The Pidie District Environment Office is a government agency responsible for the management	The project will be implemented according to annual work	Formulating and implementing environment	Coordination and synergy of programmes

		and protection of the environment in Pidie District, Aceh Province. This office has an important role in implementing environmental policy, supervision, and sustainable management of natural resources in the area.	programme, high impact	al management policies at the district level, High influence	
Fauna & Flora (FFI)	Secondary stakeholder	An international conservation organisation, with a primary focus on protecting endangered species and natural habitats. The organisation also plays an active role in empowering local communities, with the aim of increasing their awareness and involvement in nature conservation efforts. In addition, FFI provides support to government policies, working with various parties to develop strategies and policies that support environmental sustainability.	The project will be implemented according to the protection and monitoring of wildlife and their habitats, High impact	Technical assistant, Supervise, make decisions, determine methodology , High Influence	Provide training, direct assistance with the community, contact person between stakeholders
Law enforcement centre (Balai Gakkum)	Secondary stakeholder	The Law Enforcement Centre (Gakkum), Ministry of Forestry is one of the units under the Ministry of Forestry of the Republic of Indonesia which is tasked with carrying out law enforcement in the forestry sector. Gakkum has a strategic role in	Project has an impact on securing and monitoring illegal activities in forest areas, High impact	Law enforcement, Moderate influence	Coordination of activities

		preserving natural resources, especially in forest management and protection, and to ensure that applicable forestry policies are carried out in accordance with applicable legal provisions.			
Head of District	Secondary stakeholder	The Head of District is the head of government at the district level in Indonesia. The head of district is responsible for the management of local government, policy implementation, and development in the district he/she leads. As the executive leader, the head of district has an important role in coordinating various government and development activities, as well as ensuring good services for the community.	Project has an impact on performance achievement, High impact	Influencing policy direction at district level related to social forestry, High influence	Coordination of activities
Governor	Secondary stakeholder	The governor acts as the head of the province that carries out general government and development functions in the province. The governor has the responsibility to coordinate governance between the central government and regencies/ cities, ensure the implementation of	Project has an impact on performance achievement, Low Impact	Influencing policy direction related to social forestry at the provincial level, High influence	Coordination of activities

		national policies at the regional level, and maintain political stability and public services. The governor also has authority in regional development planning, managing the provincial budget, and supervising the performance of local governments.			
Ministry of Environment (MoE)	Secondary stakeholder	The Ministry of Environment (MoE) serves as the lead institution in environmental governance in Indonesia. MoE is tasked with formulating policies, establishing regulations, and coordinating the implementation of environmental conservation programmes at the national and regional levels. In reducing greenhouse gas emissions, MoE leads efforts to achieve Indonesia's NDC targets through the development of carbon mechanisms such as carbon trading and national MRV systems.	The project will be implemented according to MoE Strategic Plan, High impact	Influencing policies in carbon project schemes, High influence	Coordination and implementation of activities
Ministry of Forestry (MoF)	Secondary stakeholder	The Ministry of Forestry (MoF) is responsible for policy formulation, regulation and supervision of sustainable forest management,	The project will be implemented according to MoF Strategic	Village Forest License, supervision and evaluation of Village Forest activities,	Coordination and implementation of activities

		including social forestry programmes. In the context of social forestry, the MoF encourages community empowerment through the provision of legal access to forest management, institutional assistance, and facilitation of sustainable and inclusive forest product-based business development, in order to improve prosperity and maintain environmental sustainability.	Plan, High impact	High influence	
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2.2 Project Coordination and Management

The Village Forest area and management licences are granted by the government to the village forest management unit (LPHD). The LPHD is responsible for conducting forest management activities to ensure compliance with laws and regulations pertaining to the HD licence. The LPHD will function as the legally recognised community forest management group for the purposes of the Plan Vivo project.

Project coordinator will be CFES (Community Forest Ecosystem Services), that will take overall responsibility for the project. CFES is a civil society organisation that aims to enable Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLC) to sustainably manage their natural forest resources. CFES has proven mechanisms that can meet the needs of indigenous peoples and local communities as well as the public-private sector in fulfilling their social, biodiversity and climate commitments.

The proven CFES mechanisms build on experience, and are shaped for excellence in village/customary forests. CFES promotes FPIC and multi-stakeholder cooperation with customised solutions, including performance-based PES, community mentoring, and project governance. Assistance from CFES also helps IPLC learn new skills. By providing training, resources, and technical support, CFES helps them better manage forest resources. Successful rehabilitation and conservation will not only help the ecosystem, but also benefit the communities involved.

FFI will be part of the governing system, to provide advice and ensure the implementation quality is align with international requirements. FFI will act as focal point for project coordination, representing and providing the linkage with the Plan Vivo Foundation. FFI provided technical services to the project, supporting in-depth socialisation of REDD+ and the Plan Vivo System, participatory project design and

PDD development. FFI champions the conservation of biodiversity, to secure a healthy future for our planet where people, wildlife and wild places coexist. Lasting local partnerships have been at the heart of the organisation's conservation activities for more than one hundred years, and its work now spans the globe with more than 140 projects in over 40 countries. The FFI Indonesia Programme was established in 1996. Today the programme works to conserve a diverse range of threatened species and ecosystems throughout the archipelago. The project team has developed substantial expertise in climate change and the development of REDD+ activities.

In developing the Carbon Project in social forestry sites assisted by FFI, FFI engages with CFES in planning and implementing activities at the grassroots level. FFI as an international NGO cannot receive and manage funding through carbon projects according to Indonesian government regulations. Therefore, collaboration with CFES is a step taken to assist social forestry through carbon project funding in FFI's working area, where this collaboration is proven by the Partnership Agreement (PA) between FFI and CFES (attached in annex 2).

In order to adapt to the local context of existing partner relationships and distribution of skills and expertise, certain project co-ordinator responsibilities will be led or co-implemented by the partners. A number of additional organisations will be involved as project implementing partners, including the Environmental Services of Pidie District and Forest Management Unit (local government); and local NGO partner, experienced in community facilitation and forest protection.

Table 2.2 Responsibility for Project Coordination and Management Functions

Project Coordination and Management Function	Responsible Party/Parties
Stakeholder engagement during project development and implementation	CFES, FFI, LPHD
Ensuring conformance with the Plan Vivo Carbon Standard (PV Climate) and compliance with applicable policies, laws and regulations	CFES, FFI
Developing technical specifications, land management plans and project agreements with project participants	CFES, FFI, LPHD
Ensuring that the PDD is updated with any changes to the project	CFES
Registration and recording of land management plans, project agreements, monitoring results, and sales agreements	CFES, FFI
Managing project finances and dispersal of income to project participants as described by the benefit sharing mechanism	CFES, FFI, LPHD
Managing Plan Vivo Certificates in the Plan Vivo Registry	CFES
Preparing annual reports and coordinating validation and verification events	LPHD, CFES, FFI
Securing certificate sales and other means of funding the project	CFES
Assisting Project Participants to secure any legal or regulatory permissions required to carry out the project	FFI, CFES
Providing technical assistance and capacity building required for project participants to implement project interventions	FFI, CFES
Monitoring progress indicators, livelihood indicators and ecosystem indicators and providing ongoing support to project participants	CFES, FFI, LPHD
Measurement, reporting and verification of carbon benefits	CFES, FFI

2.3 Project Participants

The project participants are communities within the three village forest areas of Mane, Lutueng, and Blang Dalam villages, Mane sub-district, Pidie District, Aceh Province. The number of people who will be beneficiaries of the project activities to be carried out is 9085 people with details of 4.491 men and 4.594 women.

In the implementation of the project, various parties will be involved, including the Village Government, Customary Institutions, Village Forest Management Institutions (LPHD), Social Forestry Business Groups (KUPS), Forest Farmer Groups (KTH), Youth Groups, and Women's Groups. The role of each group is very important in the implementation of the project plan, so the role of each group must be determined to ensure the effectiveness and efficiency of the benefit sharing mechanism. The following are the roles that each of the project participants will be expected to do in the project:

1. Communities of the Three Village Forests

The communities involved are from three villages, Mane, Lutueng, and Blang Dalam, with a total population of 9085 people, consisting of 4657 people from Mane village, 2536 people from Lutueng village, and 1892 people from Blang Dalam village. As active participants who are direct beneficiaries of the project and play a role in the implementation and monitoring of project activities, communities also have an important role in all stages of village forest management, from planning to implementation. In the planning stage, the community participates in mapping forest resources, identifying potentials and challenges, and developing local wisdom-based management plans. Furthermore, in implementation, the community is involved in the protection and sustainable use of forests, such as through forest patrols, ecosystem rehabilitation, buffer area management, and the development of non-timber forest products (NTFPs)-based businesses, such as honey bee, dragon blood, rattan, and ecotourism. In addition, they participate in monitoring and evaluating the sustainability of the program by reporting changes in forest conditions and the impact of activities that have been carried out. In addition, community capacity building through training and knowledge sharing is also an important part of ensuring the sustainability of village forest management based on community participation and well-being..

2. Village Government

As an institution that makes policies at the village level to support the sustainability of the project activities implemented as well as being a liaison with the local government and other stakeholders, the village government also has a strategic role in every stage of village forest management, from planning to implementation. In the planning stage, the village government plays a role in developing local regulations and policies that support community-based forest management, including institutional strengthening of village forest management groups. In addition, the village government facilitates the deliberation process with the community to determine the direction of management that is in line with local needs and sustainability principles. At the implementation stage, the village government participates in supporting the implementation of rehabilitation programs, sustainable use of forest products, management of buffer areas, and supervision of compliance with agreed rules. In addition, they play a role in accessing funding sources and partnerships with external parties to strengthen the community's capacity to manage the forest independently. With an active and collaborative role, village governments are key in ensuring that village forest management is effective and provides long-term benefits for the community and the environment.

3. Customary Leader

Imum Mukim or customary leaders have a very important role in sustainable forest management. The role of imum mukim in forest management is as a guardian of local wisdom, enforcing customary laws governing forest utilization, supervising forest utilization so that it does not exceed predetermined limits, educating the community in the importance of protecting forests with religious values so that people have a deeper awareness of preserving forests. Imum mukim is also a mediator in resolving conflicts related to the forest, both among villagers and with outsiders. The imum mukim also acts as a liaison between the village community and the government in coordinating village forest management.

4. Village Forest Management Unit (LPHD)

The Village Forest Management Institutions (LPHD) in Mane Village, Lutueng Village, and Blang Dalam play an important role in ensuring that village forest management is carried out sustainably through various aspects, including planning, utilization, protection, and supervision. In the planning stage, LPHD develops participatory management strategies by involving the community to ensure that forest utilization aligns with sustainability principles and local needs. In terms of utilization, LPHD promotes the management of non-timber forest products such as rattan, forest honey, and medicinal plants to improve community welfare without harming the ecosystem. For forest protection, LPHD is responsible for preserving biodiversity and water resources through patrol activities, land rehabilitation, and the implementation of conservation-based management regulations. Additionally, LPHD focuses on enhancing community capacity through training, technical assistance, and institutional strengthening so that communities can independently and sustainably manage village forests. Through this approach, LPHD not only acts as a forest management institution but also as a key driver in balancing the use of forest resources with environmental sustainability.

5. Social Forestry Business Group (KUPS)

As an organization established by LPHD and focused on developing forest-based economic activities, the Social Forestry Business Group (KUPS) plays a crucial role in supporting community welfare through the sustainable utilization of forest resources. KUPS serves as a driving force in managing and developing businesses based on non-timber forest (NTFPs) products, such as forest honey, rattan, jernang, and other high-value products. Additionally, KUPS plays a role in enhancing community capacity through training and business mentoring, expanding market access, and strengthening partnerships with various stakeholders, including the private sector and government. In village forest management, KUPS ensures that all business activities adhere to environmental sustainability principles so that economic benefits can be achieved without compromising ecosystem balance. With this strategic role, KUPS not only serves as a source of income for the community but also supports the long-term sustainability of village forest management.

6. Forest Farmers Group (KTH)

As an organization formed by village communities and registered with DLHK, the Forest Farmers Group (KTH) plays a crucial role in managing the buffer area to support the sustainability of village forest management. In an effort to increase agricultural yields while maintaining ecosystem balance, KTH develops agroforestry systems that integrate agricultural crops with timber trees to reduce pressure on core forest areas. Additionally, KTH actively contributes to the restoration of degraded land by planting economically and ecologically valuable species, such as hardwood and fruit-bearing trees that can be utilized by the community. By adopting sustainable agricultural practices, such as organic fertilizers and layered cropping systems, KTH helps maintain soil fertility while reducing the risk of

erosion and environmental degradation. Moreover, KTH plays a role in enhancing farmers' capacity through training and mentoring, ensuring that communities can manage the buffer area productively without compromising the ecological functions of village forests. Through active participation and community-based involvement, KTH becomes a key element in balancing the utilization of forest resources with environmental sustainability.

7. Youth Group

As village cadres who have an important role in innovating and pioneering by developing creative ideas in sustainable forest management. This group also plays a role in disseminating information through community-based social activities and social media at the village level.

8. Women's Group

An important group in integrating gender perspectives in sustainable forest management and its benefits. This group also plays an important role in developing forest product businesses and contributing to environmental education for families and communities.

2.4 Participatory Design

Since 2009, together with Mukim Lutueng (Customary Leader), assistance has been provided to the Mane sub-district community by forming a community group (Community Ranger) to monitor and protect forest resources in the village. From 2010 to 2012, activities focussed on building community capacity in community-based forest management. This capacity building included the development of the Mukim Lutueng Customary Rules, socialisation of the mukim customary rules, socialisation on forest management to the community, and socializing the Minister of Forestry's regulation on Forest Management mechanisms that could be carried out by the community in three villages.

Furthermore, in the period 2013 to 2014, the Village Forest Management Unit (LPHD) was established with the aim of empowering village communities in the sustainable management of forest resources. The process of establishing LPHD began with the proposal of a Village Working Area Designation (PAK) and the preparation of a Village Forest Management Plan (RPHD) document. Through duek pakat (deliberation) of the mukim with community representatives from 4 Gampong (villages in Aceh language), it was agreed that the entire forest area within the Gampong Lutueng, Gampong Blang Dalam and Gampong Mane areas totalling 44,803 ha would be proposed as Village Forest. LPHD management was elected from the village community by considering the representation of community elements, such as village officials, indigenous figures, youth, and women. In the management of the village forest management unit, which totalled around 20 people, 15% of the representation of traditional leaders, 30% of youth representation. Currently there are no women in the LPHD management but women's groups are always involved in every village forest activity, the involvement of women in every village forest activity is at least 30%. This process involved various parties including village officials, indigenous figures, youth, and women in determining the village forest working area and developing the management plan document. Then, LPHD conducts a series of participatory activities such as workshops, trainings, socialisation and FGDs to improve community knowledge and skills in village forest management. This process will ensure that the needs and aspirations of local communities are accommodated in the village forest management plan and its implementation. In addition, the Village Government developed a regulation (Qanun) on village forest management including a benefit sharing mechanism (BSM) and Feedback and Grievance Redress Mechanism (FGRM) process to support Village Forest management activities.

After the establishment of the working area (PAK) was granted by the Minister of Environment and Forestry in 2015, LPHD developed a village forest management plan (RPHD) and annual work plan (RKT) by involving all elements in the village such as village officials, LPHD, women's groups, indigenous figures, youth groups, and community rangers. Furthermore, LPHD also conducted socialisation at the sub-village level related to Qanun Gampong on village forest management and forest areas that became village forest work areas. During this process, the Village Forest Management Rights (HPHD) were also proposed to the Governor of Aceh. After the HPHD was granted in 2016, LPHD conducted activities to make village forest area boundary demarcation by the community and community rangers.

Since HPHD was granted, LPHD has carried out activities in accordance with the work plan document. Some of the activities carried out include routine patrols in the village forest area, formation and empowerment of business groups, nursery development, community capacity building in nursery development, and empowerment of women's business groups. Several studies were also conducted in the village forest such as soil suitability studies, ethnographic and well-being studies, carbon surveys and biodiversity surveys in the village forest area.

In 2017, LPHD organisational structure was changed because the previous LPHD head's work period had ended according to the LPHD institutional rules for 3 years. However, in the next period (2020) there was no change in the organisational structure based on deliberations at the village level decided to continue the previous LPHD head because at that time it was in the covid 19 period. Based on the deliberations of LPHD management and the village community, the current LPHD management is still continued with the previous management with a term of service of 2023-2026.

In 2017 to the present, LPHD continues to carry out village forest management activities by involving the community. Routine activities to secure the village forest area are carried out, through patrols and also the expulsion of mining activities that try to enter the village forest area. Forest conservation activities were also carried out through a survey of the distribution of endangered Meudang Jeumpa (*Magnolia* sp.) trees in the village forest and its surroundings. From the results of the survey, propagation of Meudang Jeumpa tree seedlings was carried out, socialization of Meudang Jeumpa conservation to the community, issuing circular letters by Mukim related to Meudang Jeumpa and rare tree conservation, and disseminating the results of Meudang Jeumpa research to stakeholders held at Syiah Kuala University in Banda Aceh.

Capacity building of LPHDs and communities also continues to be carried out through training activities for LPHD management in the development of Social Forestry Work Plans (RKPS) in accordance with the new regulations of the Minister of Environment and Forestry. Capacity building for Social Forestry Business Groups (KUPS) of rattan groups, and community capacity building in mitigating wildlife conflicts. In the last two years (since 2022), restoration activities have been carried out with funding support from the DARWIN Initiative by involving the community. Activities carried out include MPTS tree nurseries, baseline surveys in restoration and natural regeneration areas, planting trees in restoration areas, monitoring trees that have been planted, increasing community capacity in maintaining and monitoring trees, also monitoring and collecting RTE trees around the village forest. In February 2024, a meeting was held with the community and LPHD from three village forests (Mane, Lutueng and Blang Dalam) to identify activities that have been carried out, identify problems or obstacles faced so far and identify activities needed by the community in village forest management both in the village forest area and in the buffer area.

The involvement of local communities and stakeholders in planning each activity is essential, as it creates a positive impact and encourages consistent community support for the project. For example,

the tree planting initiative in community plantation areas, which serve as a buffer zone for village forests and is funded by the DARWIN Initiative, has been successfully implemented due to a well-structured planning process that involved local stakeholders, the Village Forest Management Institution (LPHD), and the communities. Their participation, especially in determining the types of commodities needed, ensures that the activities align with local needs and interests.

Additionally, another impactful initiative for the community is the installation of power fencing to support elephant conflict mitigation efforts since 2022 until now. Through a participatory approach, the community has committed to maintaining and ensuring the sustainability of this effort. Therefore, community and local stakeholder involvement in both the planning and implementation of the project is a key factor in achieving its objectives, as it not only benefits the community but also strengthens their long-term support for both ongoing and future initiatives.

2.5 FPIC Process

In addition to the above process (see section participatory design), the FPIC process is conducted prior to decision-making. All parties involved with the project are provided with comprehensive information about the proposed project, including its potential environmental, social and economic impacts. Before starting the deliberation or meeting, the facilitator asks for consent (FPIC) from the participants by reading the meeting rules such as everyone present has the right to express their opinions freely, each person's opinion should not be influenced by the opinions of other participants, each person can express their opinions within their knowledge capacity. After the participants agree to the rules, the meeting and discussion will begin, and the results of the decisions from the discussion are recorded and summarised in the minutes of the meeting's decisions. The decision-making process is conducted through ongoing consultations, where rights holders, stakeholders, indigenous peoples and local communities are involved in discussions and have equal say. The timetable should allow for all parties to consider the information carefully before a final decision is made. Appropriate measures will also be put in place to ensure the involvement of women and other vulnerable groups. After all parties involved have provided their inputs and considerations, the FPIC process continues with negotiation, during which stakeholders will negotiate the conditions under which the project will be designed, implemented, monitored and evaluated. This involves open discussions about various aspects of the project, including resource allocation, management rights, protection, benefit sharing and conflict resolution mechanisms.

In project planning in village forests, a participatory approach is key to ensure the active involvement of communities. This process included initial socialisation with village government and community groups, formulation of management plans, benefit sharing mechanisms and grievance mechanisms. By involving the community in every stage, the project ensures that the management plan implemented is in line with local needs and interests.

At the stage of PDD development, an FPIC process will be conducted involving all project participants to ensure that the activities planned in the PDD document are compliant with the social forestry work plan (RKPS) and annual work plan (RKT) and based on community needs. Every process in FPIC will be well documented as evidence of transparency, community involvement (bottom-up approach) and compliance with national and international standards. A consensus will be obtained as a mutual commitment, with grievance and conflict resolution mechanisms in place to address objections should they arise in the future. With this approach, the project not only contributes to environmental conservation, but also improves community welfare and the sustainability of village forest management.

For the expansion sites, we will expand the project to the new expansion site following the FPIC process, to ensure community buys in and feels that this their needs.



Figure 3. Meeting with Village Forest Management Institutions (LPHD) and Communities

3 Project Design

3.1 Baseline Scenario

In the project area, land use by the community is generally encroached and used for plantations or agriculture in a mobile and poorly managed manner, which causes forest degradation in the project area. In addition, the problem that occurs is illegal logging activities by people who come from outside and inside both for local and commercial needs. Other activities that threaten forest management in the project area are illegal road development in the forest area and illegal gold mining activities.

Hence, in the absence of the project, the project area would have been illegally deforested and degraded with a rate of 0.24 % per year, based on the historical land use land cover change analysis from Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF) data year 2012-2022. In the absence of the project, the area would have been losing this 557 ha of forest, with an estimated 290,843 tCO₂e in 30 years.

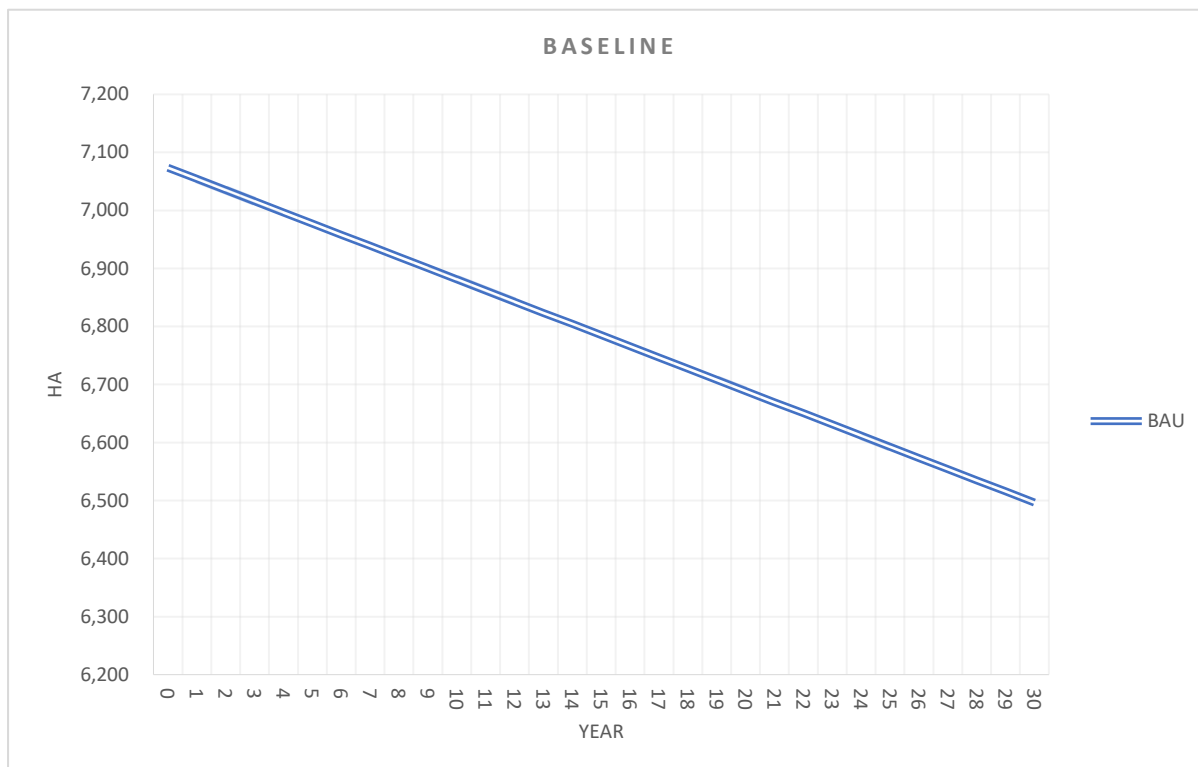


Figure 4. Baseline of forest cover decline over 30 years without project intervention



Figure 5. Overview of the project area's landscape

3.2 Livelihood Baseline

The livelihoods of the communities in these three villages are generally as farmers and gardeners. The communities' dependence on forests is very high, and apart from water resources, they also collect non-timber forest products such as dragon blood and rattan as an alternative livelihood when periods

of farming or gardening pause. The crops planted and the non-timber forest products collected are products that are easily sold at the local level.

The total population in 3 Gampong Mukim Lutueng in 2012 was 6,859 people from 1,777 families with 3,386 men and 3,473 women. In 2022, there were 7,767 people from 2,143 families with 3,809 men and 3,958 women. The total population has increased by 908 people (13%) and 366 households with details of the increase in the number of men 423 people and women 485 people. In addition, the community relies on the potential of natural resources in their area for daily life. The average income of the community in the 3 villages is still in the low category below Rp. 1,000,000/month. Based on the results of community participatory mapping FGDs that have been carried out in 2023, it was found that in Lutueng village out of 586 families, 200 families were in the extreme poor category (34%), 266 families were in the poor category (45%), 80 families were in the modest category (14%) and 40 families were in the well-off category (7%). In Blang Dalam village, out of 543 households, 163 households were categorised as extreme poor (30%), 272 households were categorised as poor (50%), 81 households were categorised as simple (15%) and 27 households were categorised as well-off (5%). In Mane village out of 1,500 families, 480 families are in the extreme poor category (32%), 670 families in the poor category (45%), 300 families in the simple category (20%) and 20 families in the well-off category (3%).

Through this project, communities are beginning to understand and implement sustainable farming systems that enhance productivity while preserving the environment. Training programs equip farmers with agroforestry techniques, enabling them to improve soil quality and increase agricultural yields without harming the ecosystem. Additionally, growing awareness of the importance of village forests has encouraged communities to take an active role in protecting these areas as essential buffers that support their agriculture. This strengthened relationship between the community and the village forest brings significant benefits, including more stable water sources, protection against erosion, and increased biodiversity that fosters natural farming. Recognizing the forest's role in sustaining their livelihoods has also led to a decline in encroachment and destructive exploitation. Through collective efforts, communities not only improve their economic well-being but also ensure the long-term sustainability of natural resources for future generations.



Figure 6. Nursery development in the village by LPHD

3.3 Ecosystem Baseline

Administratively the Village Forest is located in Mane District, Pidie Regency. Geographically there are three villages included in the Village Forest area located between 96° 0' 13.077" E to 96° 10' 37.026"

E and 4° 49' 1.150" N to 4° 56' 37.676" N. Project area is located at an altitude of 240 - 1,365 meters above sea level with the slope of the land dominated by the hilly category or ranging from 0° - 59°. The soil types contained in the project area vary such as, andesol, inceptisol, grumosol, brown pedsol, entisol and grumosol, brown podsol, where the most dominant is the Entisol type which is around 40% of the total village forest area. In addition, the land cover is generally "Primary dryland forest" cover, which is around 56.50% of the total area.

The survey results in the Village Forest area, Mane Sub-district, recorded 135 tree species, the dominant species of the Euphorbiaceae family were nine species. Two species of the genus *Shorea*, one species of the genus *Cotylelobium*, and two species of the genus *Styrax*. Some species of the tree genus are groups that are included in the status of threatened in IUCN, CITES and protected by law in Indonesia. A total 28 species of mammals were identified from the survey results in the Village Forest area, of which 17 species are considered HCV species, 5 species are classified as critically endangered (CR) species including sumatran elephant (*Elephas maximus sumatranus*), sumatran tiger (*Panthera tigris sumatrae*), and sunda pangolin (*Manis javanica*). Two species are included in the endangered (EN) category, namely dhole (*Cuon alpinus*) and siamang (*Shymphalangus syndactylus*), which are included in the vulnerable (VU) category as many as nine species, including clouded leopard (*Neofelis diardi*), malayan sun bear (*Helarctos malayanus*), marble cat (*Pardofelis marmorata*) and serow (*Capricornis sumatraensis*). Two species were identified in the near threatened (NT) category, the silvery langur (*Trachypithecus cristatus*) and golden cat (*Catopuma temminckii*). A total of 27 species are also protected by Indonesian regulations.

As for herpetofauna, 26 species were identified, one species is threatened with critically endangered (CR) namely asian forest tortoise (*Manouria emys*). While Aves identified 113 species, including one species with critically endangered (CR) is helmeted hornbill (*Rhinoplax vigil*), five species with vulnerable status (VU) including Aceh pheasant (*Lophura hoogerwefii*), 12 species near threatened (NT) including great argus (*Argusianus argus*), and Rhinoceros hornbill (*Buceros rhinoceros*).

The presence of these species indicates that the project area is very important for biodiversity. However, without the project's intervention, pressure on the forest is increasing from illegal logging, illegal mining, forest encroachment, and illegal hunting. This is also a challenge in biodiversity management. Through project intervention in sustainability of forest management, it is expected to maintain the sustainability of the ecosystem in the project area, both fauna and flora.



Figure 7. Key species recorded by camera traps around the project area (@BKSDA Aceh/FF)

3.4 Project Logic

Table 3.4 Initial Project Logic

Aim <p>We aim to protect the remaining forest area that are threatened from the illegal logging and to rehabilitate the degraded forest that have been converted into non-forest within the Project Region. The project will do this by securing land tenure for community under the social forestry license, design sustainable management plan through participatory design to increase the project ownership by the community and implement the forest patrol and forest rehabilitation (i.e., assisted natural regeneration, tree planting) in the project area.</p> <p>For the first phase, the project starts from village forest at Mane sub-district, and aim to upscale the approach to the expansion site (phase 2) to ensure all the remaining forest are protected, and the degraded land become reforested.</p>		
	Description	Assumptions/Risks
Outcomes – Intended overall project aim		
Carbon Benefit	This project will reduce deforestation and forest degradation in the project area at least 50% from the baseline with a total area secured of 368 Ha over 30 years or 12 Ha per year with total emissions not released to the atmosphere of 185,406 tCO ₂ e over 30 years or 6180 tCO ₂ e per year.	<p>We assumed the project able to secure tenure and able to avoid the threats that coming from external illegal loggers. And contribute to the reduction of carbon emissions.</p> <p>Risk: Reduced community commitment to protecting the forest if there are no direct benefits for the community.</p>
Livelihood Benefit	Supporting community income generation from activities such as non-timber forest products (NTFPs) utilization, Agroforestry/restoration and environmental services.	<p>We assumed the community will receive improved benefit through trainings. Moreover, the availability of options in product development by the community will have an impact on improving the economy of the community in the project area.</p> <p>Risk: Major risks include market uncertainty for NTFP products, multi-purpose tree species (MPTS) products and environmental services, policy changes that may restrict community access rights to forests, and the lack of long-term technical assistance. Additionally, external factors such as climate change, natural disasters, and resource exploitation by external parties, including illegal unauthorized mining (PETI), can also threaten the sustainability of village forests.</p>

Ecosystem Benefit	Restoration of ecosystems through restoration activities and building community awareness in protecting and sustainably utilizing natural resources.	<p>We assumed that communities have sufficient understanding of the importance of ecosystem conservation and are willing to actively participate in conservation efforts. Thus, the habitat will be protected and rehabilitated providing high quality habitat for biodiversity.</p> <p>Risk: Changes in government policies that do not support conservation efforts and regional spatial planning changes. Therefore, adaptive strategies and a collaborative approach are needed to mitigate these risks.</p>
Outputs		
Output 1	Secure tenure for communities through social forestry licences and increased forest management by communities.	<p>Risk: Illegal activities continue to occur within the forest area. With a village forest licence, the community could carry out activities to minimise disturbances to the forest and conduct routine monitoring.</p> <p>Mitigation Efforts: Strengthening community and LPHD through training on monitoring and reporting mechanisms, as well as conducting regular patrols supported by technology such as drones or GPS systems. Raising community awareness is also important through education and the involvement of local leaders in conservation activities. Additionally, developing sustainable alternative livelihoods, such as the utilization of NTFPs products, MPTS products, and ecotourism, could reduce dependence on illegal activities. Collaboration with the government, NGOs, and the private sector is also needed for law enforcement and technical and financial support, ensuring the sustainability of village forests.</p>
Output 2	Management plan is design participatively and implemented by the community including the agroforestry activities as alternative livelihood activities.	<p>Risk: Inappropriate forest governance has led to deforestation and forest degradation. By increasing the participation of all community groups, it could improve forest management and provide income from forest products to the community.</p>

		<p>Mitigation Efforts: Forest management plans should be designed in a participatory manner and implemented directly by communities. Through this approach, all community groups are able to contribute to developing sustainable forest utilisation strategies, including the implementation of agroforestry as an alternative livelihood. Active community participation in forest management not only enhances ecosystem protection, but also provides economic benefits through sustainably managed forest products. In addition, involving communities in the implementation of management plans helps minimise the risk of irresponsible exploitation while strengthening collective awareness and responsibility for forest conservation.</p>
Output 3	<p>Community have access to sustainable finance to support the long-term operation of the social forestry.</p>	<p>Risk: Lack of community capacity in terms of financial management, so financial management training in forest management is necessary to improve community capacity in financial management, business planning, or technical knowledge of sustainable forest management.</p> <p>Mitigation Efforts: Financial management training is needed that covers business planning and technical aspects of sustainable forest management. This training aims to improve community skills in managing forest revenues and designing financial strategies that support the sustainability of forestry social enterprises. In addition, ensuring community access to sustainable financing schemes, such as carbon project, conservation grants, or environmental-based investments, will help sustain the long-term operations of social forestry programmes. With a combination of capacity building and access to adequate financing, communities could manage forests more independently and sustainably, while improving their economic well-being.</p>

3.5 Additionality

Villages have a certain amount of village funds allocated in the state budget, which is transferred through the local government budget (APBD) to finance governance, development implementation, community development and empowerment. So far, villages have used 4% of village funds to support various activities in **village forest** management. With this project, villages could replace the 4% budget from the village fund with funds from the carbon project in order to support village forest management. This means the village fund could be used effectively for other purposes in village development such as village infrastructure development, providing hygienic water facilities, training the community in professional skills, and supporting vulnerable groups. Another reason for the need for this project is to maintain or increase community motivation by obtaining rewards or livelihoods from village forest management.

Table 3.5 Initial Barrier Analysis

Project Intervention	Main Barriers	Activities to Overcome Barriers
1. Protection		
1.1. Developing Village Forest Long-Term Management Plans, including RKPS and RKT HD-HA to guide sustainable forest management.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of understanding of LPHD management in the development of documents • Lack of community involvement in the development of documents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct training on the development of management plan documents • Socialising the importance of management plan development to the local community
1.2. Conducting regular patrols and forest monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of involvement of relevant stakeholders in village forest monitoring • Lack of community capacity in conducting village forest monitoring and biodiversity monitoring • Lack of adequate facilities to support patrol and reporting activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct routine coordination with relevant stakeholders such as Forest Management Unit, Aceh Nature Conservation Agency, Law Enforcement Agency and Pidie Environmental Services • Increase community capacity in conducting forest patrols and biodiversity monitoring • Procure patrol support facilities such as GPS, Carrier, Uniform, camera trap, and others equipment
1.3. Strengthening the capacity of Village Forest Management Institutions (LPHD) through training to enhance forest protection enforcement.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of participation of LPHD members in training 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct awareness and regular meetings with LPHDs
1.4. Promoting alternative livelihoods within social forestry business groups (KUPS), such as sustainable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of capacity of social forestry business groups in 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct training on product manufacturing and marketing

production of coffee (Robusta, Liberica) and jernang (dragon's blood rattan).	<p>product manufacturing and marketing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of market chain data for target products • Potential competition between social forestry business groups and local market agents in product marketing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identifying and mapping the product market chain • KUPS builds a good relationship with local market agents in fulfilling the stocks of products needed by the market • KUPS builds networks and partnerships with local companies and market agents
1.5. Improved agricultural practices to increase productivity on existing farmlands, reducing the need for agricultural expansion.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of land productivity in producing product 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collecting data on productive and unproductive land, and mapping potential product stocks. Land data collection aims to provide an overview of manageable and potentially developable products. • Optimising land and NTFP utilisation by the community.
1.6. Securing tenure for community-based forest management in proposed project expansion areas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential rejection by community figures • Political interests of community leaders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct socialisation to communities and leaders on the importance and benefits of social forestry for local communities
2. Restoration		
2.1. Implementing assisted natural regeneration, including planting native and multipurpose tree species (MPTS) to restore degraded areas and enhance forest cover.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seedlings that will be planted fail to survive. • The presence of pests and diseases that attack the trees that have been planted • Lack of commitment from land managers in managing and maintaining the trees that have been planted. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Selecting the best seedlings • Regular maintenance by land managers • Improve the community's ability to manage land effectively
2.2. Regular monitoring of restoration areas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of funds and community capacity to monitor tree development • Lack of technology available in the community 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased community capacity in monitoring tree development • Build networks with stakeholders to secure opportunities for financial support in monitoring restoration areas • Provide adequate technology to assist the community

3.6 Exclusion List

See Annex 3

3.7 Environmental and Social Screening

Table 3.7 Environmental and Social Risks

Risk Area	Potential Risks
Vulnerable Groups	Lack of involvement of this group in activities.
Gender Equality	Lack of opportunity to express opinions, as well as violence and sexual harassment.
Human Rights	Restriction of access to local communities who have traditionally utilised the forest.
Community, Health, Safety & Security	Lack of access to health services, safety and security hazards that may be experienced by vulnerable groups such as the elderly, children and individuals with disabilities.
Labour and Working Conditions	Exploitative labour practices and unsafe working conditions.
Resource Efficiency, Pollution, Wastes, Chemicals and GHG emissions	The use of synthetic fertilisers and pesticides to increase agricultural yields can pollute soil and water, and contribute to the degradation of ecosystems.
Access Restrictions and Livelihoods	Social and economic inequality
Cultural Heritage	None
Indigenous Peoples	Loss of local knowledge in forest management due to modern knowledge.
Biodiversity and Sustainable Use of Natural Resources	Loss of local knowledge in forest management due to modern knowledge.
Land Tenure Conflicts	Conflicts related to land ownership and use within the Village Forest area with local communities who have used the area for many generations.
Risk of Not Accounting for Climate Change	Changes in wildlife behaviour and seasonal shifts that impact the fruiting season of native trees.
Other – e.g. Cumulative Impacts	N/A

3.8 Double Counting

Table 3.8 National Level Legislation, Policies and Instruments

	Yes/No/Unsure	Details
Is there a national registry for land-based carbon projects?	Yes	Sistem Registri Nasional (SRN) https://srn.menlhk.go.id/ SRN PPI is a web-based system for managing, providing data and information on actions and resources for Climate Change Mitigation, Climate Change Adaptation, and the Value of Carbon Economy (NEK) in Indonesia.

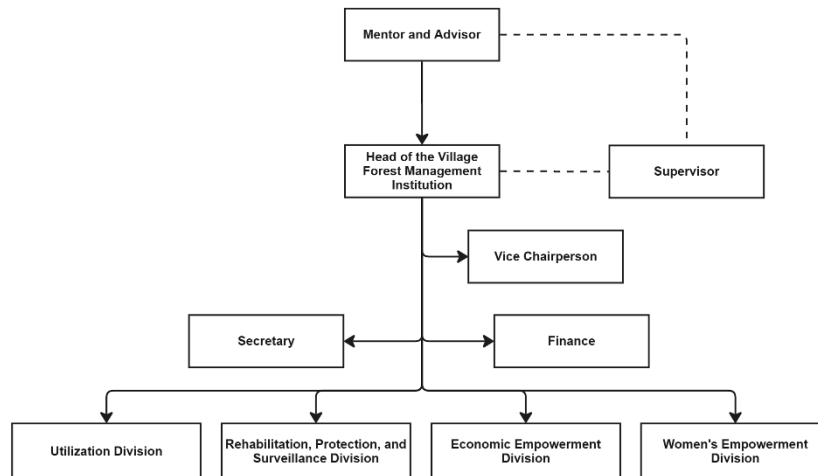
<p>Are carbon rights defined in national legislation?</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>The carbon right is defined under the Presidential Regulation 98/2021 about Implementation of the Value of Carbon Economy (NEK) for Achieving Nationally Determined Contribution Targets and Controlling Greenhouse Gas Emissions in National Development, climate change adaptation and mitigation activities have the potential to be incentivised based on the value of each unit of greenhouse gas emissions reduced from the average baseline emissions or the established emission ceiling.</p> <p>MoEF regulation No 21/2022 about Implementation of Carbon Economic Value that includes carbon trading and performance-based payments. The performance-based payment mechanism is implemented through the REDD+ mechanism.</p> <p>MoEF regulation no 7/2023 about Procedures for Carbon Trading in the Forestry Sector to Regulate carbon trading activities related to climate change mitigation efforts in the forestry sector of Indonesia,</p> <p>MoEMR regulation no 16/2022 about Procedures for Carbon Pricing Implementation for Power Plant Sub-sector to establishes procedures for implementing carbon pricing in the power plant sub-sector of Indonesia,</p> <p>Financial Service Authority regulation no 14/2023 about Carbon Trading Through Carbon Exchange to Establishes guidelines and a reference for carbon trading through carbon exchanges in Indonesia,</p> <p>Coordinating Ministry of Marine and Investment (Permenkomarves) No 5/2022 about Structure and Work Procedures of the Steering Committee for the Implementation of Carbon Economic Value to Achieve National Contribution Targets and Control of Greenhouse Gas Emissions in National Development,</p> <p>MoEF decision no 1027/MENLHK/PHL/KUMt/9/2023 about Roadmap for Carbon Trading in the Forestry Sector.</p>
<p>Are there any carbon pricing regulations existing or in development (e.g. emissions trading scheme or carbon tax)</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>And some of the impending regulations that will impact the carbon rights and transactions.</p>

		Draft Minister of Environment and Forestry Regulation on the Implementation of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC); Draft Regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry on the Procedures for Foreign Carbon Trading; Draft Permendagri on the Role of Local Government in the Implementation of NDC in order to achieve the NDC Target; Preparation of Fiscal Substance and Financing - Draft Ministry of Finance Regulation (PMK) on Carbon Tax Tariff and Imposition Base. - Draft Minister of Finance Regulation (PMK) on the Procedures and Mechanism of Imposition of Carbon Tax.
Does the country receive or plan to receive results-based climate finance through bilateral or multilateral programs?	Yes	RBP GCF 2014-2016, 103.5 million USD; RBP Norway 2016-2017, 58 million USD; FCPF agreement for 100 million USD from 2020 – 2024; BioCF agreement for 75 million USD from 2022 – 2025;
Are there any other relevant regulations, policies or instruments?	Yes	Especially on the financial sector for Carbon Exchange, and the ongoing development of ETS Indonesia Carbon.

4 Governance and Administration

4.1 Governance Structure

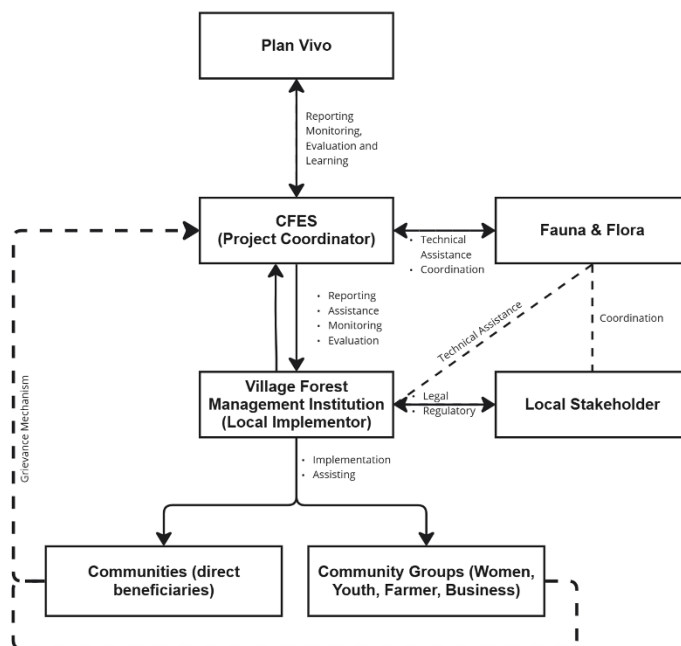
The village forest participating in the project has obtained a village forest management permit from the Ministry of Environment and Forestry for a period of 35 years since 2016, managed by the Village Forest Management Institution (LPHD) as part of the implementation of the Social Forestry Work Plan (RKPS). The institutional structure of the LPHD is determined through a deliberation process involving all elements within the village, including the participation of customary leaders, women, and marginalized groups. The elected LPHD management team will carry out its duties for three years and will be officially appointed by the Village Head through the Village Regulation (Qanun Desa). In the event of any disputes or issues arising during the implementation of activities, they will be resolved through deliberation. The following is the structure of the LPHD management:



The implementation of this project will be primarily undertaken by LPHD, which is responsible for directly engaging with communities and community groups to ensure their active participation in decision-making and project execution. Community members will play a central role in identifying priorities, implementing agroforestry practices, and monitoring progress in their respective areas. Their insights and traditional knowledge will be integrated into project activities, reinforcing a bottom-up approach that aligns with local needs and aspirations.

To support this process, LPHD will facilitate regular community discussions and capacity-building sessions, ensuring that local voices shape the direction of the project. CFES staff at the project site will serve as coordinators, providing ongoing assistance, monitoring progress, and evaluating the achievement of project objectives while incorporating feedback from the community. The results of these participatory evaluations will also inform CFES's annual report to Plan Vivo, ensuring that the project remains grounded in community-driven outcomes.

Additionally, FFI will provide technical support to enhance the effectiveness of project implementation, working alongside local communities to strengthen their skills and knowledge in sustainable land management..



The participatory approach in the governance structure of this organogram follows a bottom-up mechanism, ensuring community involvement at every stage. Here's how it is achieved:

1. Community Engagement at the Grassroots Level

- The Communities (direct beneficiaries) and Community Groups (Women, Youth, Farmers, Businesses) are the foundation of the structure.
- These groups provide feedback, participate in decision-making, and implement activities in their respective areas.
- A grievance mechanism allows them to report concerns, ensuring accountability and responsiveness.

2. Local Implementer: Village Forest Management Institution (LPHD)

- LPHD acts as the project implementer who will be the lead in managing and implementing activities at the grassroots level with the community.
- It provides assistance and monitoring of implementation, and ensures that local needs are addressed.
- It also liaises with local stakeholders for legal and regulatory matters.

3. Project Coordination by CFES

- CFES (Project Coordinator) supports the Village Forest Management Institution by offering technical assistance, monitoring, reporting, and evaluation.
- It ensures that community-driven initiatives are effectively implemented.
- CFES also coordinates with external partners like Fauna & Flora for additional technical expertise and resources.

4. Local Stakeholder (Regulatory & Policy Support)

- Local stakeholders consist of the Village Government, Sub-district Government, Customary Leader, and Village Representative Council (Tuha Peut/DPR).
- Ensures the project aligns with local policies.

- Supports regulations that promote sustainable village forest management and environmentally friendly farming practices.

5. Fauna & Flora (FFI - Technical Assistance)

- Provides technical support in ecosystem management and agroforestry practices.
- Facilitates training and knowledge transfer to enhance project effectiveness.
- Coordinates with CFES and LPHD in developing strategies based on scientific knowledge and best practices.

6. Plan Vivo (Strategic Oversight & Reporting)

- Oversees and evaluates project sustainability based on annual reports from CFES.
- Provides strategic guidance to ensure the project remains aligned with sustainability principles.

4.2 Legal and Regulatory Compliance

The project will facilitate target communities in securing the necessary permits and approvals for carbon sequestration projects and carbon trading. The project will comply with all relevant national regulations. Frameworks for carbon sequestration projects have been established. Ministerial Regulation of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF) No. 7/2023 governs the procedures for carbon trading in the forestry sector, regulating activities related to climate change mitigation efforts in Indonesia's forestry sector.

Indonesia has set ambitious targets to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions as part of its Enhanced Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC). The country aims to achieve a 31.89% reduction in emissions through domestic efforts (CM1) and an even higher target of 43.20% with international support (CM2). These targets reflect Indonesia's strengthened commitment to global climate action, aligning with the goals of limiting global temperature rise to well below 2°C and striving to cap it at 1.5°C. Presidential Regulation No. 98/2021 on the Implementation of Carbon Economic Value (NEK) provides a framework for achieving these targets through mechanisms such as carbon trading and performance-based payments. In addition, Ministerial Regulation No. 21/2022 further outlines the implementation of NEK, supporting Indonesia's roadmap toward achieving its climate goals and contributing significantly to the global agenda for mitigating climate change.

Entities with forest management rights, including government agencies, private sectors, and local communities, must register their projects in accordance with applicable regulations. In forest areas without overlapping licenses, carbon sequestration project proponents must apply for a carbon sequestration and storage business permit. International systems and standards for project development and marketing are (CCBA, VCS, Carbon Fix, and Plan Vivo) recognized under these regulations.

Additionally, the MoEF Decision No. 1027/MENLHK/PHL/KUMt/9/2023 introduces a roadmap for carbon trading in the forestry sector. The Ministry of Environment and Forestry has also developed national standards for land cover classification (SNI 7645-1:2014), carbon stock measurement and accounting (SNI 7724:2019), the formulation of allometric equations (SNI 7725:2019), and REDD+ demonstration activities (SNI 7848:2013).

4.3 Financial Plan

Fauna & Flora is already secured finance to fund the project development from the Darwin Initiative and the Rainforest Trust from PIN until PDD development.

The forest patrol and monitoring as part of community activities that related to the implementation of the PDD are covered until year 2025. Beyond this period, we are hoping to generate climate finance that can cover all project activities stated in the PDD.

Annexes

Annex 1 – Project Boundaries

https://ffionline-my.sharepoint.com/:f:/g/personal/radinal_fauna-flora_org/ElfXQOdyndkBlvvW9pLfhHdgBf7S68sa2bftl3RmF3SzzZg?e=lfHdip

Annex 2 –Registration Certificate

https://ffionline-my.sharepoint.com/:f:/g/personal/radinal_fauna-flora_org/EkZ3mQOt2uZClGcCyzwojoUBcb5SwbvY392S-n0-vzpi8A?e=lqg9MU

Annex 3 – Exclusion List

Activities	Included in Project ('Yes' or 'No')
Any project activities leading to or requiring the destruction [1] of critical habitat [2] or any forestry project which does not implement a plan for improvement and/or sustainable management.	No
Any activity which could be associated with the significant impairment of areas particularly worthy of protection of cultural heritage (without adequate compensation in accordance with international standards).	No
Trade in animals, plants or any natural products not complying with the provisions of the CITES/Washington convention [3].	No
Illegal, harvesting or trading in any wildlife resources.	No
Destructive fishing methods or drift net fishing with a net more than 2.5 km in length, explosives and/or poison.	No
Large-scale commercial logging operations for use in primary tropical moist forest.	No
Production or trade in wood or other forestry products other than from sustainably managed forests [4].	No
Exploitation of diamond mines and marketing of diamonds where the host country has not adhered to the Kimberley Process, and exploitation of other conflict minerals [5]	No
Activities involving harmful or exploitative forms of forced labour, [6] harmful child labour [7], modern slavery and human trafficking [8].	No
Projects that include involuntary physical displacement and/or forced eviction.	No
Production or activities that encroach on lands owned, or claimed or occupied by Indigenous Peoples, without full documented Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) of such peoples [9].	No
Harmful and unsafe production, use, sale or trade of pharmaceuticals, ozone layer depleting substances [10], and other toxic [11] or dangerous materials such as asbestos or products containing PCB's [12], wildlife or products regulated under CITES, including all products that are banned or are being progressively phased out internationally	No
Production or trade of arms, ammunition, weaponry, controversial weapons, or components thereof (e.g., nuclear weapons and radioactive ammunition, biological and chemical weapons of mass destruction, cluster bombs, anti -personnel mines, enriched uranium).	No
Procurement and use of firearms.	No
Provision of finances to military institutions involved in conservation or security activities.	No

Production or trade of strong alcohol intended for human consumption or other alcoholic beverages (excluding beer and wine).	No
Production or trade of tobacco and other drugs	No
Gambling, gaming establishments, casinos or any equivalent enterprises and undertaking [13].	No
Any trade related to pornography, prostitution or sexual exploitation of any form.	No
Production or trade in radioactive material. This does not apply to the procurement of medical equipment, quality control equipment or other application for which the radioactive source is insignificant and/or adequately shielded	No
Production or trade in unbound asbestos. This does not apply to the purchase or use of cement linings with bound asbestos and an asbestos content of less than 20%.	No
Production, trade, storage, or transport of significant volumes of hazardous chemicals, or commercial scale usage of hazardous chemicals. Hazardous chemicals include gasoline, kerosene, and other petroleum products.	No
Transboundary trade in wastes, except for those accepted by the Basel Convention and its underlying regulations [14].	No
Any activity leading to an irreversible modification or significant displacement of an element of culturally critical heritage [15].	No
Production and distribution, or investment in, media that are racist, antidemocratic or that advocate discrimination against a part of the population.	No
Projects involving the planting or introduction of invasive species	No
Projects that increase the dependency of primary participants and other stakeholders on fossil fuels.	No

Notes:

[1] Destruction means (1) the elimination or severe reduction in the integrity of a habitat/area caused by a major and long-term/prolonged change in land-use or water resources or (2) the modification of a habitat such that this habitat's ability to fulfil its function/ role is lost.

[2] The term critical habitat encompasses natural and modified habitats that deserve particular attention. This term includes (1) spaces with high biodiversity value as defined in the IUCN's classification criteria, including, in particular, habitats required for the survival of endangered species as defined by the IUCN's red list of threatened species or by any national legislation; (2) spaces with a particular importance for endemic species or whose geographical range is limited; (3) critical sites for the survival of migratory species; (4) spaces welcoming a significant number of individuals from congregatory species; (5) spaces presenting unique assemblages of species or containing species which are associated according to key evolution processes or which fulfil key ecosystem services; (6) and territories with socially, economically or culturally significant biodiversity for local communities. Primary forests or high conservation value forests must also be considered as critical habitats

[3] <https://cites.org/eng/disc/text.php>

[4] Sustainably managed forests are forests managed in a way that balances ecological, economic and socio-cultural needs.

[5] Conflict minerals, including tin, tungsten, tantalum and gold, can be used to finance armed groups, fuel forced labour and other human rights abuses, and support corruption and money laundering. See

the EU Regulation on conflict minerals: https://policy.trade.ec.europa.eu/development-and-sustainability/conflict-minerals-regulation/regulation-explained_en

[6] Forced labour means all work or service, not voluntarily performed, that is extracted from an individual under threat of force or penalty.

[7] Harmful child labour means the employment of children that is economically exploitive, or is likely to be hazardous to, or to interfere with, the child's education, or to be harmful to the child's health, or physical, mental, spiritual, moral, or social development. Employees must be at least 14 years of age, as defined in the ILO's Declaration on the Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work (C138 – Minimum Age Convention, Article 2), unless local laws require compulsory school attendance or a minimum working age. In such circumstances, the highest age requirement must be used.

[8] Modern slavery is comprised two key components: forced labour and forced marriage. These refer to situations of exploitation that a person cannot leave or refuse due to threats, violence, deception or coercion. (https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---ipec/documents/publication/wcms_854733.pdf)

[9] <https://www.fao.org/indigenous-peoples/our-pillars/fpic/en/>

[10] Any chemical component which reacts with, and destroys, the stratospheric ozone layer leading to the formation of holes in this layer. The Montreal Protocol lists Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS), their reduction targets and deadlines for phasing them out.

[11] Including substances included under the Rotterdam Convention, Stockholm Convention and WHO "Pharmaceuticals: Restrictions in Use and Availability".

[12] PCBs (polychlorinated biphenyls) are a group of highly toxic chemical products that may be found in oil-filled electrical transformers, capacitors and switchgear dating from 1950 to 1985.

[13] Any direct financing of these projects or activities involving them (for example, a hotel including a casino). Urban improvement plans which could subsequently incorporate such projects are not affected.

[14] Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their disposal (1989).

[15] "Critical cultural heritage" is considered as any heritage element recognised internationally or nationally as being of historical, social and/or cultural interest.

Annex 4 - Environmental and Social Screening

Complete the table below by answering each risk question. Where relevant include details of any activities that will be carried out to better understand or mitigate potential risks.

Guidance on use

Background

- The questionnaire includes questions aligned with the Plan Vivo Cabron Standard (PV Climate) Environmental and Social Safeguards (Section 3.9, V5.0) and other Safeguard Provisions that are embedded in PV Climate (namely Stakeholder Engagement, Stakeholder Consultation, Free Prior and Informed Consent, Grievance Mechanism).
- The questionnaire also draws from the Plan Vivo Environmental and Social Policy Framework (ESPF).
- The questionnaire is structured around the IUCN ESMS Questionnaire, which itself is designed to be aligned with the IUCN ESMS (2016), and the World Bank Environmental and Social Framework (2017), including World Bank Standards 1-10.
- The number of questions has been limited in this version of the questionnaire to ensure that it is practical and user-friendly.
- The purpose of the questionnaire is to establish: 1) the project risk rating; 2) the significance of risks and impacts; 3) alignment with safeguard provisions; 4) the need for further E&S assessment during project design; 5) the likely safeguard plans that should be developed.
- Due to the early stage in project design, the questionnaire is not designed to assess alignment with PV Climate requirements, but rather prompt projects as to what will be expected regarding those requirements that relate to E&S safeguards.
- Any social and environmental risks must inform the design of the *Project*.

Requirement

- As per PV Climate V5.0 every project must conduct a screening of environmental and social risks and impacts at the PIN stage of project design. The questionnaire and screening report are to be submitted alongside the PIN to the Plan Vivo Foundation.

Process for use of the E&S questionnaire

- The Project Coordinator is to fill in the “Project coordinator response” section of the questionnaire. This is the column shaded light grey.
- Once completed by the Project Coordinator, the Plan Vivo Foundation Project Officer and E&S reviewer is to fill in the “E&S reviewer comments” section of the questionnaire. This includes filling in the “E&S reviewer conclusions”.
- The screening report is then completed at the end by the Plan Vivo Foundation E&S reviewer, and the results are shared and discussed with the Project Coordinator.

Establishing significance of risks and impacts

Table 1 illustrates how risk significance can be established based on an estimate of likelihood of something happening, and the impact should it occur. This likelihood-magnitude matrix can be used by the Project Officer and the E&S reviewer to estimate the risk and impact significance of the E&S risk areas

indicated in the E&S questionnaire **Section B**, below. Note that while the questionnaire focuses on key topics and issues that are common to natural resource management projects, the project coordinator should include other known E&S risks and impacts associated with the planned project.

Likelihood represents the possibility that a given risk event is expected to occur. The likelihood should be established using the following five ratings:

Very unlikely to occur (1)

Not expected to occur (2)

Likely – could occur (3)

Known to occur - almost certain (4)

Common occurrence (5)

Impact (or consequence) refers to the extent to which a risk event might negatively affect environmental or social receptors – see below criteria distinguishing five levels of impacts:

Severe (5)	Adverse impacts on people and/or environment of very high magnitude , including very large scale and/or spatial extent (large geographic area, large number of people, transboundary impacts), cumulative, long-term (permanent and irreversible) ; receptors are considered highly sensitive ; examples are severe adverse impacts on areas with high biodiversity value; severe adverse impacts to lands, resources and territories of indigenous peoples; significant levels of displacement or resettlement with long-term consequences on peoples' livelihood; impacts give rise to severe and cumulative social conflicts with long-term consequences.
Major (4)	Adverse impacts on people and/or environment of high magnitude , including large scale and/or spatial extent (large geographic area, large number of people, transboundary impacts), of certain duration but still reversible if sufficient effort is provided for mitigation; receptors are considered sensitive; examples are adverse impacts on areas with high biodiversity value; adverse impacts to lands, resources and territories of indigenous peoples; significant levels of displacement or resettlement with temporary consequences on peoples' livelihood; impacts give rise to social conflicts which are expected to be of limited duration.
Medium (3)	Adverse impacts of medium magnitude, limited in scale (small area and low number of people affected), limited in duration (temporary), impacts are relatively predictable and can be avoided, managed and/or mitigated with known solutions and straight forward measures.
Minor (2)	Adverse impacts of minor magnitude, very small scale (e.g. very small affected area, very low number of people affected) and only short duration, may be easily avoided, managed, mitigated.
Negligible (1)	Negligible or no adverse impacts on communities, individuals, and/or on the environment.

Table 1: Rating significance of a risk area (Source: IUCN ESMS questionnaire, 2020)

		<i>Likelihood of occurrence</i>				
		<i>Very unlikely to occur (1)</i>	<i>Not expected to occur (2)</i>	<i>Likely – could occur (3)</i>	<i>Known to occur - almost certain (4)</i>	<i>Common occurrence (5)</i>
Magnitude	<i>Severe (5)</i>	Moderate	Substantial	High	High	High
	<i>Major (4)</i>	Low	Moderate	Substantial	Substantial	High
	<i>Medium (3)</i>	Low	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Substantial
	<i>Minor (2)</i>	Low	Low	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
	<i>Negligible (1)</i>	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low

Establishing project risk category

The project risk category will be determined based on an understanding of the types of potential E&S risks and impacts associated with the project, and the availability of appropriate and known mitigation measures. Most Plan Vivo projects are thought to be of either low or moderate risk. If high risk projects are identified, the E&S impact assessment would look to understand the alternative project designs available to reduce the potential risks and impacts.

Table 2: Rating significance of a risk area (Source: IUCN ESMS questionnaire, 2020)

Risk Category	Definition
Low	Insignificant or low potential environmental and social risks and impacts have been identified. No additional management measures are required; no Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) section of the PDD required.
Moderate	Moderate and/or substantial potential adverse risks and impacts have been identified, in one or more risk areas. These risks and impacts can be mitigated through known mitigation measures, such as a Stakeholder

	Engagement Plan, livelihood restoration plan, or through the project's ESMP.	
High	High risks and impacts that are potentially diverse and irreversible, and for which standard solutions are not sufficient to manage, and for which specialist safeguard plans and expertise is required.	

Alignment with safeguard provisions

Section C of the questionnaire refers to PV Climate safeguard provisions which are integrated into the Standard. These include:

- Stakeholder engagement and consultation
- Free, Prior and Informed Consent
- Grievance Redress Mechanism

The project coordinator will answer the questions related to these provisions, and clarify the project's intentions to meet these Standard requirements during the project design phase.

Environmental and Social Assessment

The E&S questionnaire should determine what E&S assessment is required during the project design phase (PDD development). For low and moderate risk projects, a tailored E&S assessment is required. For high-risk projects, an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) is required. The project coordinator should consider in responses what further assessment of risks and impacts is required, and the E&S reviewer will comment on this and include a summary in the Screening Report section.

Safeguard Plans

The E&S questionnaire should determine which Safeguard Plans are required by the project. For low risk projects, it is unlikely that an ESMP will be required. For moderate risk projects, an ESMP will be required. Projects will, according to the Standard, also require a mandatory Stakeholder Engagement Plan and a Grievance Redress Mechanism.

Some projects might require specialist plans, such as an Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP) or a Livelihood Restoration Plan.

SECTION A: PROJECT INFORMATION	
Project title:	Community-based Forest Protection and Restoration through Village Forest Management Mane
Project coordinator:	CFES (Community Forest Ecosystem Services)
Country:	Indonesia

Geography/ landscape:			
Name and role of project coordinator staff member filling this questionnaire:	Radinal – CFES/FFI - Project Coordinator Lead		
Confirm that the Plan Vivo Exclusion List is appended to this E&S questionnaire:	Yes		
SECTION B: POTENTIAL E&S RISKS AND IMPACTS			
Topic	Question	Project coordinator response	E&S reviewer comments
E&S Risks and Impacts			
Vulnerable Groups	Are there vulnerable or disadvantaged groups or individuals, including people with disabilities (consider also landless groups, lower income groups less able to cope with livelihood shocks/ stresses) in the project area, and are their livelihood conditions well understood by the project?	Yes. Economic conditions have been identified through the Participatory Well-being Assessment.	<i>Ok, as commented in the livelihood baseline section this information needs to be built on. In addition, It needs to be clearer how these members of the community are able to impact the project's design.</i>
	Is there a risk that project activities disproportionately affect vulnerable groups, due to their vulnerability status?	There is a low risk especially in activities where it is not possible to involve vulnerable groups, such as forest patrol activities, and NTFP collection.	<i>It would be good to hear what the project coordinator do to ensure these vulnerable voices are heard. Also interesting to hear, why the vulnerable groups cannot be involved in these activities, particularly NTFP collection. This means the risk will be higher, but can be ameliorated by the project with further information.</i>
	Is there a risk that the project discriminates against vulnerable groups, for example regarding access to project services or benefits and decision-making?	No. Vulnerable groups will be actively involved in project activities. Decision-making by vulnerable groups is one of the considerations in the decision to implement the project.	<i>Ok, this needs to be more explicitly described within the PDD. At the moment, it is not clear that this has happened in the past and will happen in the future. See comments in participatory approach section.</i>
E&S reviewer conclusions			

Estimated likelihood of risks (1-5) & justification: (3) This is currently high because it is not clear that vulnerable groups have been adequately included in the design of the project, this needs to happen or needs to be better explained at PIN/PDD stage.

Estimated magnitude of risks (1-5) & justification: (3) For now it is considered medium magnitude and to limited scale, however, as above it is believed that this could be mitigated through the project's interventions, this could also be lowered with further information.

Risk significance: 3 Moderate

Gender equality	Is there a risk of adverse gender impacts due to the project/ project activities, including for example discrimination or creation/exacerbation or perpetuation of gender-related inequalities?	No. Activities carried out both in implementation and decision-making will always involve women.	<i>Ok, it will be good to see this more clearly in practice at PDD stage.</i>
	Is there a risk that project activities will result in adverse impacts on the situation of women or girls, including their rights and livelihoods? Consider for example where access restrictions disproportionately affect women and girls due to their roles and positions in accessing environmental goods and services?	No. Women's rights to get benefits from project activities will be properly accommodated.	<i>Ok</i>
	Is there a risk that project activities could cause or contribute to gender- based violence, including risks of sexual exploitation, sexual abuse or sexual harassment (SEAH)? Consider partner and collaborating partner organizations and policies they have in place. Please describe.	No. The project site has strong customary rules and is supported by Aceh Government regulations to protect women from discrimination such as sexual exploitation, sexual abuse or sexual harassment (SEAH).	<i>Ok, thank you for the additional information here. It would also be prudent for the project to incorporate this into its grievance mechanism</i>

E&S reviewer conclusions

Estimated likelihood of risks (1-5) & justification: (2) Despite the project's best efforts there is always a slight chance that this could occur, it will be important to see the project's mitigation strategies for this going forward.

Estimated magnitude of risks (1-5) & justification: (2) Considered minor as the project has plans to make women a central part of the project design, while also complying with local and customary rules.

Risk significance: Low

Human Rights	Is there a risk that the project prevents peoples from fulfilling their economic or social rights, such as the right to life, the right to self-determination, cultural survival, health, work, water and adequate standard of living?	No. The project will guarantee the rights of communities to be involved in all project activities.	<i>Ok, it is clear the project has made provisions for alternative livelihoods</i>
	Is there a risk that the project prevents peoples from enjoying their procedural rights, for example through exclusion of individuals or groups from participating in decisions affecting them?	No. The decisions of each group will be the guidelines for implementing the project activities.	<i>This needs to be more clearly evidenced, it is clear how in theory this will take place, however, we need to see evidence how this has influenced the project's interventions.</i>
	Are you aware of any severe human rights violations linked to project partners in the last 5 years?	No. There is no information regarding this.	<i>Ok</i>
<p>E&S reviewer conclusions</p> <p><i>Estimated likelihood of risks (1-5) & justification: (2) Low not expected to occur but this could again be reduced as a risk of occurrence with further information. The project indicates it will sufficiently incorporate participants.</i></p> <p><i>Estimated magnitude of risks (1-5) & justification: (2) Moderate magnitude due to a substantial amount of participants being impacted should it occur, this can be reduced with further evidence of participant co-creation of the interventions... Now minor due to the project elaborating on community involvement in the interventions.</i></p> <p><i>Risk significance:Low</i></p>			
Community, Health, Safety & Security	Is there a risk of exacerbating existing social and stakeholder conflicts through the implementation of project activities? Consider for example existing conflicts over land or natural resources, between communities and the state.	No. Because when the project will be implemented, there is always a stakeholder meeting to provide information related to project implementation (FPIC).	<i>Ok, this is fine, similar to above this needs to have clearly of happened at the development stage of the project prior to implementation.</i>
	Does the project provide support (technical, material, financial) to law enforcement activities? Consider support to government agencies and to Community Rangers or members conducting monitoring and patrolling. If so, is there a risk that these	There is a low risk and that risk could be minimised when the patrol team finds illegal activities, they will only be given an awareness or a verbal warning. And if they repeat, they will	<p><i>Ok, will the project conduct the patrols or is this the responsibility of the government agency?</i></p> <p><i>This does not completely answer the question. Is there any risk to the rangers?</i></p>

	activities will harm communities or personnel involved in monitoring and patrolling?	be subject to customary sanctions and law enforcement.	
	Are there any other activities that could adversely affect community health and safety? Consider for example exacerbating human-wildlife conflict, affecting provisioning ecosystem services, and transmission of diseases.	No. Because human-wildlife conflicts are already well managed through the formation of wildlife conflict response groups, installation of power fencing, bio-barriers and awareness/campaign.	<i>Ok, it is understood that coordinator is well versed in this area, and that clear activities have already been planned.</i>
<p>E&S reviewer conclusions</p> <p><i>Estimated likelihood of risks (1-5) & justification: (2) This is not expected due to the project's posited management of the project, it is proactive in maintaining community health and safety. Again this could be lowered even further on receipt of further evidence discussed above.</i></p> <p><i>Estimated magnitude of risks (1-5) & justification: (2) Minor due to the likelihood of these events and the projects management, alleviating these events as they happen.</i></p> <p><i>Risk significance: Low</i></p>			
Labour and working conditions	Is there a risk that the project, including project partners, would lead to working conditions for project workers that are not aligned with national labour laws or the International Labor Organization's (ILO) Declaration on the Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work (discriminatory working conditions, lack of equal opportunity, lack of clear employment terms, failure to prevent harassment or exploitation, failure to ensure freedom of association etc.)?	No. The project will guarantee workers' rights in accordance with Indonesian laws and regulations.	<i>Ok</i>
	Is there an occupational health and safety risk to project workers while completing project activities?	The risk level is low; as there is a possibility of work-related risks arising during project implementation. To mitigate these potential risks, Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) will be established and applied to all technical and non-technical field activities.	<i>Ok, looking forward to seeing these developed at PDD stage.</i>

	Is there a risk that the project support or be linked to forced labour, harmful child labour, or any other damaging forms of labour?	No. Project management has committed to preventing forced labour, hazardous child labour, or other forms of hazardous work activities from occurring during the implementation of this project.	<i>Ok</i>
E&S reviewer conclusions <i>Estimated likelihood of risks (1-5) & justification: (1) Considered to be very unlikely occur given the project context, management plans, project compliance with national regulations.</i> <i>Estimated magnitude of risks (1-5) & justification: (1) Negligible due to the unlikelihood of it taking place.</i> <i>Risk significance: Low</i>			
Resource efficiency, pollution, wastes, chemicals and GHG emissions	Is there a risk that project activities might lead to releasing pollutants to the environment, cause significant amounts of waste or hazardous waste or materials?	No. There is no use of hazardous materials in project implementation.	<i>Ok understood, this is aligned with the project's interventions</i>
	Is there a risk that the project will lead to significant consumption of energy, water or other resources, or lead to significant increases of greenhouse gases?	No. The project aims to support climate change mitigation efforts so that activities will be carried out with sustainable principles.	<i>Ok understood, this is aligned with the project's interventions</i>
E&S reviewer conclusions <i>Estimated likelihood of risks (1-5) & justification: (1) Considered very unlikely to occur given the project context and its planned interventions.</i> <i>Estimated magnitude of risks (1-5) & justification: (1) Negligible due to the unlikelihood of it taking place, while it would be easily managed if it were to occur.</i> <i>Risk significance: Low</i>			
Access restrictions and livelihoods	Will the project include activities that could restrict peoples' access to land or natural resources where they have recognised rights (customary, and legal)? Consider projects that introduce new access restrictions (e.g. creation of a community forest), reinforce existing access restrictions (e.g. improve management effectiveness and patrolling of a community forest), or alter the way that	No restrictions apply to this activity. It facilitates sustainable community-based management through social forestry licenses and actively involves the community in its implementation, with a primary emphasis on enhancing the local economy.	<i>Ok understood, the intervention in itself is sustainable. We just need assurance that the communities have actively participated in the development of the interventions.</i>

	land and natural resource access restrictions are decided (e.g. through introducing formal management such as co-management).		
	Is there a risk that the access restrictions introduced /reinforced/ altered by the project will negatively affect peoples' livelihoods?	No. Project will not restrict people's access to livelihoods as long as it complies with regulations and laws.	<i>Ok, it would be interesting to consider whether any local stakeholder's defacto livelihood activities will also be impacted?</i>
	Have strategies to avoid, minimise and compensate for these negative impacts been identified and planned?	Yes. the project manager has considered the negative impacts that will occur and has made strategies to anticipate them through awareness and socialisation activities at the community level on sustainable forest management.	<i>It will be pertinent to see this in more detail at PDD stage.</i>
<p>E&S reviewer conclusions</p> <p><i>Estimated likelihood of risks (1-5) & justification: (2) – not expected to occur as the interventions are aligned with Indonesian law; for the individuals who do it expected that the CEF staff will mitigate swiftly and it will impact a small group of local stakeholders.</i></p> <p><i>Estimated magnitude of risks (1-5) & justification: (2) – expected to impact only a small number of local stakeholders, which is being taken into consideration sufficiently by the project coordinator.</i></p> <p><i>Risk significance: Low</i></p>			
Cultural heritage	Is the Project Area officially designated or proposed as a cultural site, including international and national designations?	No. The proposed project area is not included in cultural sites.	<i>OK</i>
	Does the project site potentially include important physical cultural resources, including burial sites and monuments, or natural features or resources of cultural significance (e.g. sacred sites and species, ceremonial areas) and is there risk that the project will negatively impact this cultural heritage?	No. the project area does not have any cultural sites including cemeteries and monuments or other cultural sites of historical social and cultural value.	<i>Ok</i>

	Is there a risk that the project will negatively impact intangible cultural heritage? Consider for example cultural practices, social and cultural norms in relation to land and natural resources.	No. the project area does not negatively impact cultural heritage, the project will promote or be in line with the customary values of local communities in the project site.	<i>Ok</i>
<p>E&S reviewer conclusions <i>Estimated likelihood of risks (1-5) & justification: (1) –Very unlikely to occur as confirmed by the project coordinator, there will be limited negative impacts on the cultural heritage of local stakeholders in the project area.</i> <i>Estimated magnitude of risks (1-5) & justification: (1) – Negligible impact due to the unlikelihood of this taking place, and the proposed management of the coordinator.</i> <i>Risk significance: Low</i></p>			
Indigenous Peoples	Are there Indigenous Peoples living within the Project Area, using the land or natural resources within the project area, or with claims to land or territory within the Project Area?	No. The use or utilisation of natural resources in the project area is carried out by local communities.	<i>Ok, would be the local communities be considered indigenous peoples to the project area? This could be made clearer in the participants and local stakeholder sections of the PIN/PDD.</i>
	Is there a risk that the project negatively affects Indigenous Peoples through economic displacement, negatively affects their rights (including right to FPIC), their self- determination, or any other social or cultural impacts?	No. Instead, the project will have a positive impact and give opportunities for economic improvement and community well-being.	<i>Ok, this is in line with what has been said in the PIN.</i>
	Is there a risk that there is inadequate consultation of Indigenous Peoples, and/or that the project does not seek the FPIC of Indigenous Peoples, for example leading to lack of benefits or inappropriate activities?	This is low risk. Project implementation should be carried out based on free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) from the community to get support from the parties to achieve the expected results.	<i>Understood, similar to previous sections this will be reviewed once the project provides further details on its participatory approach.</i>
<p>E&S reviewer conclusions <i>Estimated likelihood of risks (1-5) & justification: (3) – this could occur currently due to the project needing to provide evidence of its participatory approach working in practice, with further information this may be lowered.</i> <i>Estimated magnitude of risks (1-5) & justification: (3) – were this to happen the impact would be considered moderate due to the quantity of participants affected.</i> <i>Risk significance: Moderate</i></p>			

Biodiversity and sustainable use of natural resources	Is there a risk that project activities will cause adverse impacts on biodiversity (both in areas of high biodiversity value, and outside of these areas) or the functioning of ecosystems? Consider issues such as use of pesticides, construction, fencing, disturbance etc.	No. The project to be implemented is focussed on the biodiversity protection and conservation sector in the project area.	<i>Ok</i>
	Is there a risk that the project will introduce non-native species or invasive species?	No. However, if non-native species are required, studies will be conducted to assess their suitability to the ecology of the project area.	<i>Ok, this is good to hear</i>
	Is there a risk that the project will lead to the unsustainable use of natural resources? Consider for example projects promoting value chains and natural resource-based livelihoods.	No, because the project to be implemented is based on a sustainable area protection principle.	<i>Ok, understood</i>
<i>E&S reviewer conclusions</i> <i>Estimated likelihood of risks (1-5) & justification: 1 – not expected to occur due to the coordinators expertise and planned interventions.</i> <i>Estimated magnitude of risks (1-5) & justification: 1 – negligible due to the projects management and planned interventions.</i> <i>Risk significance: Low</i>			
Land tenure conflicts	Has the land tenure and use rights in the project area been assessed and understood?	Yes, it has been understood by the community because socialisation has been conducted to the community regarding the village forest management plan and a socio-economic study has been conducted	<i>Ok, this is good to hear, and one the project coordinator has lots of expertise in</i>
	Is there a risk that project activities will exacerbate any existing land tenure conflicts, or lead to land tenure or use right conflicts?	No. The project will not cause tenorial conflict because the land in the project area is legally managed by the community as evidenced by the Village Forest Decree issued by the Minister of Environment and Forestry.	<i>Ok</i>

<p>E&S reviewer conclusions</p> <p><i>Estimated likelihood of risks (1-5) & justification: 1 – not expected to occur due to the project's abidance with regulations and overall project management</i></p> <p><i>Estimated magnitude of risks (1-5) & justification: 1 – Negligible impact due to the very small likelihood that this will occur, the project understand the project regions land tenure and conflicts and will manage them accordingly.</i></p> <p><i>Risk significance: Low</i></p>			
Risk of not accounting for climate change	Have trends in climate variability in the project areas been assessed and understood?	Yes. It is understood by the community and community land management follows the seasonal calendar that has been developed at the community level.	Ok
	Has the climate vulnerability of communities and particular social groups been assessed and understood?	Yes, the community has understood climate vulnerability and has taken steps to mitigate climate change	<i>Ok, it will be interesting to see this evidenced at PDD stage.</i>
	Is there a risk that climate variability and changes might influence the effectiveness of project activities (e.g. undermine project-supported livelihood activities) or increase community exposure to climate variation and hazards? Consider floods, droughts, wildfires, landslides, cyclones, etc.	No. The project will be implemented by supporting climate change mitigation strategies.	<i>Ok, in the PDD you should also touch on the risk of climate change and how it may impact your management of the project.</i>
<p>E&S reviewer conclusions</p> <p><i>Estimated likelihood of risks (1-5) & justification: (3) – it is likely that climate change could lead to additional challenges for the project, and may mean that adaptations are made to project interventions going forward.</i></p> <p><i>Estimated magnitude of risks (1-5) & justification: (3) – medium impact limited in scale and impact due to the project's management of said issues. There will need to be risk management and mitigation for this going forward, due to no fault of the project.</i></p> <p><i>Risk significance: Moderate</i></p>			
Other – e.g. cumulative impacts	Is there a risk that the project will contribute cumulatively to existing environmental or social risks or impacts, for example through introducing new access restrictions in a landscape with existing restrictions and limited land availability?	No. The project will not have any adverse environmental and social risks already existing in the community.	Ok

	Are there any other environmental and social risks worthy of note that are not covered by the topics and questions above?	Yes, The project site is at risk of earthquake disaster from plate tectonic activity.	<i>Ok, good to see the project is aware of these risks</i>
E&S reviewer conclusions <i>Estimated likelihood of risks (1-5) & justification: (2) unlikely to occur but, but the project is aware and managing accordingly.</i> <i>Estimated magnitude of risks (1-5) & justification: (4) large scale impact if an earthquake were to occur, the coordinator has noted this, and this will be managed for.</i> <i>Risk significance: Moderate</i>			
SECTION C: SAFEGUARD PROVISIONS			
Stakeholder engagement: requirements 2.1.1-2.1.3	Has a stakeholder analysis been conducted that has identified all stakeholders that could influence or be affected by the project, or is this still to be completed? Please describe.	Yes. Stakeholders have been identified and analyzed who are the existing stakeholders who can influence and be influenced by the project. Stakeholders such as government, private sector, non-governmental organizations, communities and stakeholders have been identified.	<i>Ok, please refer to the stakeholder section (2) notes, and add information where required</i>
	Are the local community and indigenous peoples statutory or customary rights to land or resources within the project area already clear and documented, or is further assessment required? Please describe.	Clear and documented as there is already a village forest working area determination from the Ministry of Environment and Forestry and village forest management rights from the Governor of Aceh.	<i>Ok, this is clear, thanks</i>
	Are local governance structures and decision-making processes described and understood (including details of the involvement of women and marginalized or vulnerable groups), or is further assessment required? Please describe.	Local governance structures and decision-making processes have been described and understood based on the rules made on village forest institutions and management.	<i>Ok, again this is clear, we just need to see how this has led to the co-creation of the project</i>
	Are past or ongoing disputes over land or resources in the project area known and documented, or is there need for further assessment? Please describe.	There are no land and resource disputes in the project area. Efforts to prevent conflict over land disputes are	<i>ok</i>

		ongoing with good communication with communities.	
Stakeholder consultation: requirements 2.5.1 and 2.5.2	Does the project have a Stakeholder Engagement Plan with clear measures to engage Vulnerable Groups, or is this plan still to be developed? Please describe.	Vulnerable groups have the opportunity to actively participate in all project activities, from planning to evaluation. Vulnerable groups in the project area have been identified. This aims to ensure that the project complies with the needs and priorities of vulnerable groups, does not exacerbate their vulnerability, and has sustainable benefits for vulnerable groups.	<i>Ok, we just need this to be evidenced going forward to PDD stage</i>
	Has the Project Coordinator informed all stakeholders of the project, through providing relevant project information in an accessible format, or does this still need to be completed? Please describe.	The project coordinator has provided information to the parties related to this project. The method of providing information uses communication methods such as meetings, discussions, presentation materials, reading books and distribution through social media. And ensures that the information is delivered in a format that is easily understood by all stakeholders.	<i>Ok</i>
Free, Prior and Informed Consent: requirements 2.6.1-2.6.4	Has the project analysed and understood national and international requirements for Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC)? Please describe.	In the implementation of this project, Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) with stakeholders is always conducted before starting activities. FPIC is conducted in line with relevant national and international frameworks, including applicable country regulations.	<i>Ok, when did this take place with the three different communities?</i>

	Has the project identified potential FPIC rightsholders and potential representatives in local communities and among indigenous peoples, or is this still to be completed? Please describe.	The project has identified potential FPIC rights holders and potential representatives in relevant local communities. Stakeholder identification was carried out by listing levels of interest or direct and indirect relationships with the project.	<i>Ok, important to remember the participants of this project are just the three communities.</i>
	Has the project worked with rightsholders and representatives of local communities and indigenous peoples to understand the local decision-making process and timeline (ensuring involvement of women and vulnerable groups), or is this still to be completed? Please describe.	The project has worked closely with village forest management rights holders and village governments as well as customary institutions to ensure the involvement of community groups in a fair and sustainable manner. Every decision-making process is carried out by involving all elements at both the sub-district and village levels to involve stakeholders such as customary figures, Religious scholars, women's groups, youth groups, and vulnerable groups.	<i>Ok, this is understood and clear.</i>
	Has the project sought consent from communities to 'consider the proposed Project', and if so, where is this in principle consent documented? Please describe.	Yes. The community has given its consent to the project through village-level consultations attended by religious scholar, customary figures, village government, women's groups, youth groups, and vulnerable groups.	<i>Ok</i>
Grievance Redress Mechanism: requirements 3.16.1	Does the project already have a Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM), or is this still to be established? Please describe.	The grievance mechanism has been incorporated into the village regulation (Qanun) governing village forest management. In addition, a dedicated grievance mechanism specific to the project will be developed to address related concerns effectively.	<i>Ok, this is good to hear, it will be interesting to see this further developed at PDD stage.</i>

	For projects with a GRM, is this accessible to project affected people? Please describe.	Yes. Everyone affected by the project has equal access and opportunity to make grievances.	<i>Ok, this will be described further at PDD stage.</i>								
<p>E&S reviewer conclusions for safeguard provisions</p> <p><i>Are the project Safeguard Provisions adequately addressed, or to be adequately addressed during the project design phase?</i></p> <p><i>The majority of the E&S has been filled out adequately, there is still work to do however prior to PDD stage. The main gap relates to the evidencing of the project's participatory approach and demonstrating how that and the FPIC have facilitated the co-design of the project's current interventions. (Update: further evidence has been provided we now expect to see what is proposed at PDD stage 4/4/2025)</i></p> <p><i>What additional actions need to be conducted during the project design phase? The following sections currently need to be included in the project's risk management section at PDD stage, this might be changed once further information has been received.</i></p> <p><i>Vulnerable Groups</i> <i>Indigenous Peoples</i> <i>Climate Change</i> <i>Grievance Mechanism</i></p> <p><i>Any other comments:</i> A key element of this is showing how the participatory approach has worked in practice, and how it has impacted the project's interventions</p>											
SECTION D: SCREENING REPORT (NOT TO BE COMPLETED BY PROJECT: FOR USE OF PV E&S REVIEWER)											
Name of E&S reviewer	Harry Tittensor										
Date of E&S screening:	4/2/2025										
Project risk rating:	Current project risk rating is considered low to moderate , a tailored E&S assessment will be needed at PDD stage. Risk management will be needed to ensure the project maintains a participatory approach, and that the coordination team have the capacity to deliver this throughout the project lifecycle.										
Principle risks and impacts	<p><Include summary of key project risks & impacts></p> <p><Populate summary table with risk significance></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>E&S topic/ risk area</th><th>Likelihood (1-5)</th><th>Magnitude (1-5)</th><th>Significance (low, moderate, severe, high)</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Vulnerable Groups</td><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>Moderate</td></tr> </tbody> </table>			E&S topic/ risk area	Likelihood (1-5)	Magnitude (1-5)	Significance (low, moderate, severe, high)	Vulnerable Groups	3	3	Moderate
E&S topic/ risk area	Likelihood (1-5)	Magnitude (1-5)	Significance (low, moderate, severe, high)								
Vulnerable Groups	3	3	Moderate								

	Gender equality	2	2	Low
	Human Rights	2	2	Low
	Community, Health, Safety & Security	2	2	Low
	Labour and working conditions	1	1	Low
	Resource efficiency, pollution, wastes, chemicals and GHG emissions	1	1	Low
	Access restrictions and livelihoods	2	2	Low
	Cultural heritage	1	1	Low
	Indigenous Peoples	3	3	Moderate
	Biodiversity and sustainable use of natural resources	1	1	Low
	Land tenure conflicts	1	1	Low
	Risk of not accounting for climate change	3	3	Moderate
	Other – e.g. cumulative impacts	2	4	Moderate
E&S assessment required	<p><Summarise the type of E&S assessment required, and provide recommendations on the scope of the E&S assessment, including the key areas of likely focus>. For low and moderate risk projects, a tailored E&S assessment is required. In the PDD template please complete the appropriate sections in 3.9, with particular focus on the risk areas rated as moderate.</p>			

Annex 5 – Notification of Relevant Authorities

https://ffionline-my.sharepoint.com/personal/radinal_fauna-flora_org/_layouts/15/onedrive.aspx?id=%2Fpersonal%2Fradinal%5Ffauna%2Dflora%5Forg%2FDocuments%2FPIN%2DPDD%2FAnnex%205&ga=

